The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—Pinchback has been set back again.

—They had another lively free fight in Congress yesterday.

—Secretary Robeson says he does not fear the fullest investigation.

—The investigation yesterday brought out some interesting reading.

—Gladstone has been elected Professor of Ancient History in the Royal Academy.

—The municipal elections held in several of the Eastern States lately, show Republican gains.

—Dana will accept, it is said, and leave for England as soon as he can close up his legal business.

—Belknap made his appearance in the police court yesterday. He is pretty thoroughly broken down.

—Judge Taft, the new Secretary of War, is of New England birth, but has been a resident of Cincinnati for thirty years.

—A later dispatch from Servia denies that a Republic has been proclaimed there, and states that there has been no uprising.

—The Democratic conservatives are out in a five column card against Governor Kellogg's answer to the articles of impeachment.

—The Patent Office at Washington during its business hours last year granted patents at the rate of one every twelve minutes.

—A petition was presented in the Ohio State Senate yesterday from 4,000 citizens asking for a law to prevent the running of railroad trains on Sunday.

—Yesterday Judge Rielly, of the Circuit Court, obtained a verdict for $4,500 for libel against James E. Scripps, publisher of the Detroit *Evening News*.

—President Geo. P. Hays, of Washington and Jefferson College, is one of the prominent speakers at the great gathing of Sunday school workers at Plainfield, N. J.

—A Washington correspondent says Belknap is still looking haggard and is low-spirited. His wife, however, is as gay as ever, and does not allude to the scandal.

—The grasshopper in Minnesota, under the influence of the warm sunshine, has awakened from his torpor, and is ravaging the fresh fields to conquer. There are millions of him.

—At Indianapolis yesterday Wallace Dent aged six years, while attempting to cross the street on a street car was thrown down and crushed to death in full view of his mother.

—Iowa too has gone back on the women. The joint resolution providing for female suffrage, which passed the House two weeks ago, failed to pass the Senate yesterday. The vote was 22 for and 24 against.

—R. J. Schenck, cashier of the Iron Mountain Bank, St. Louis, shot and killed himself yesterday. His wife committed suicide in the same way a few days ago, and this is supposed to be the reason for his action.

—Edgar M. Moore shot Mabel Hall, a ballet girl in a saloon in St. Louis, yesterday, and afterwards put a bullet into his own head. He is in a critical condition. She has died. They were lovers and had quarreled.

—The French Assembly organized yesterday. The Chamber of Deputies provisionally elected Grevy President, he receiving four hundred and fourteen votes against twenty. They will commence verifying the elections to-day.

—Norman Wiard, in a telegram from San Francisco, denies that there was any fraud in conducting ordnance experiments for the Government. He says he is out of pocket over $100,000, instead of having defrauded the Government.

—John McClinton, ex-Deputy Collector and W. T. Jones, ex-Gauger, were arraigned before the U. S. authorities at New Orleans yesterday for "crooked" whisky transactions. They plead not guilty, and gave bail in $10,000 and $5,000 respectively.

—There was a fire at Depaw College, near Albany, Indiana, yesterday. The girls, of whom there were about thirty or forty boarding in the institution, became panic stricken, and threw their trunks out of the windows. The fire was checked in about an hour. Loss estimated at $10,000, fully insured.

—People who have an insane desire at times to inflict corporeal punishment upon any editor's corposity should take warning from the case of S. D. Curry, who was yesterday convicted of assaulting Rosewater the editor of the Omaha *Bee*, and is now in danger of going to the penitentiary for a term which may be two or fifteen years.

—The Indians at the Black Hills are getting obstreperous. A telegram from Custar's headquarters says a large body attacked him, but were driven off. The Indians also attacked an emigrant train at Pleasant Valley. Charles Hill, of Snow city, was killed. All the able-bodied men of the town were enrolled, and an Indian war is anticipated.

—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad was held in Boston yesterday. Sydney Dillon was re-elected President of the road, and Jay Gould was elected a member of the Board of Directors. The business of the company during 1875 had been very prosperous, the surplus earnings amounting to $7,011,786, an increase of $1,433,951 over the year before.

—Yesterday a report submitted to the Board of Directors of the Western Union Telegraph Company by President Orton showed that the receipts of the company since the 31st of December, 1875, had fallen off $549,387, owing to the general depression of business, and, owing to this deficit, the Board deferred all considerations pertaining to the declaration of the usual dividend.

—Among the recent deaths reported is that of Lady Augusta Stanley, the wife of Dr. Stanley, Dean of Westminster, and eldest sister of the late Earl of Elgin, the famous Governor General of Canada and India. She was one of the most intimate personal friends of Queen Victoria, and is said to have been remarkable for her sweetness and amiability of character and for the graces of her culture.

—A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, in treating of the case with which bankrupts are allowed to settle with creditors, no matter how criminal or reckless they may have been in their transactions, truly says that it is putting a premium on failures, and operates to the disadvantage of the honest merchant, who, in striving to cope with the dull times, has reduced his expenses to the minimum, and would rather forfeit his right more than to pay less than one hundred cents on the dollar.

—Senor Jasef Olzeada, an eminent Spanish genteman, and a resident for about twenty five years of Havana, was abducted yesterday afternoon at the corner of Lafayette place and Fourth street, N. Y. He had twenty-five or thirty thousand dollars deposited in a banking house which he drew out yesterday intending to leave the city to-day. When in company with his nephew at Broadway and Fourth street a man placed his hand on his shoulder and showing a shield arrested him. His nephew became alarmed and ran away to get assistance, but when he returned his uncle could not befound. It is thought he was abducted for his money.

—A partial eclipse of the moon will take place during to-night. The full shadow of lunar eclipses is preceded by the fainter obscuration of the penumbra, which, slightly diminishing the moon's light before, during, and after the true eclipse, renders that phenomenon less impressive than it might otherwise be. If the sky is not clouded, the eclipse will be visible as follows: Entrance into the penumbra, 1 minute 29 seconds after 11 P. M.; entrance into shadow (true eclipse), 25 min. 17 sec. after 12 M.; middle of eclipse, 25 min. 29 sec. after 1 A. M.; moon leaves shadow (end of true eclipse) 25 min. 35 sec. after 2 A. M.; leaves penumbra, 49 min. 29 sec. after 3 A. M. The portion of the moon eclipsed will be considerably less than one-third, stated decimally, .298. As lunar eclipses are of little service to astronomers, the event has no scientific interest.

FOREIGN ADVICES.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Another Extradition Case.

LONDON, March 8.—Charles Brent, traveling under the name of Clarence Rivers, arrested on board the steamship City of Richmond when she arrived at Queenstown, and charged with forging $15,000 worth of bills on the Falls City Tobacco Bank of Louisville, was brought before the magistrates at Queenstown yesterday, and after a short examination ordered to London preparatory to extradition.

The American Minister.

The *Daily News* says the appointment of Richard H. Dana, Jr., as American Minister to the Court of St. James is one of the most acceptable that could be suggested. It revives the old tradition of honoring men of letters with important positions. Dana will be welcome here on many accounts. The appointment seems to indicate a return to a healthier sense of public duty in the distribution of posts.

SPAIN.

The Cortes.

MADRID, March 8.—In the Cortes to-day a member interrogated the Government in regard to the recent capture of an English merchantman by Spanish guarda costas, and the recapture of the vessel by its own crew. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, in reply, stated that he had made representations to the British Minister at Madrid, demanding satisfaction, and protesting against the contraband trade pursued by English vessels from Gibraltar.

FIRST EDITION.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

(FIRST SESSION.)

Another Lively Day in the House.

Report of the Impeachment Committee.

A Bill to Enable Marsh to Come Back and Testify.

MR. CLYMER MAKES A PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

The Resolution for the Admission of Pinchback as Senator Rejected.

A Committee Appointed to Investigate the "Crooked" Whisky Cases.

WASHINGTON, March 8, 1876.

SENATE.

Opposition to Secret Societies.

Mr. CAMERON (Wis.) presented a petition signed by over sixteen thousand persons in regard to secret societies. The petitioners declare their opposition to all secret organizations, and ask Congress to withdraw the charter granted to the Masonic Hall Association of the District of Columbia, and that a law be passed making it unlawful to appoint any person to office under the Government who is a member of a secret organization, and also that members of such organizations may be challenged as jurors. Referred.

Mr. CAMERON, in presenting the petition, said he had been informed that the petitioners were residents of every State and territory in the United States. He asked that the petition be read and printed in the Record. So ordered.

Bills of Direct Tax Commissioners.

Mr. BAYARD introduced a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to allow certain bills incurred by the Direct Tax Commissioners. Referred.

Final Adjournment.

Mr. WRIGHT submitted a concurrent resolution instructing the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives to adjourn their respective Houses *sine die* on the 1st of May, 1876, at noon.

Mr. WRIGHT said he need hardly state that he offered this resolution without consultation with any one. He believed Congress could get through with all the business and adjourn by that date. Referred.

Pinchback's Case.

At the expiration of the morning hour the Chair laid before the Senate the unfinished business, the resolution for the admission of P. B. S. Pinchback as Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. WEST then spoke in favor of the admission of Pinchback.

The debate was lengthy and was participated in by Messrs. Logan, Harvey and Morton, who favored the admission of Pinchback, and Messrs. Paddock, Morrill (Vt.) and Edmunds, who opposed it.

The question then being on the amendment of Mr. Edmunds to insert the word "not" before the word "admitted," so that the resolution should read: *"Resolved*, That P. B. S. Pinchback be not admitted as a Senator from Louisiana for a term of six years, beginning on the 4th of March, 1873," it was agreed to—yeas 32, nays 29—as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Caperton, Cockrell, Cooper, Davis, Dennis, Eaton, Edmunds, Eaglin, Gordon, Johnston, Jones (Fla.), Kelly, Kernan, Key, McCreery, McDonald, Maxey, Merrimon, Morrill (Me.), Morrill (Vt.), Norwood, Paddock, Randolph, Ransom, Saulsbury, Stevenson, Thurman, Wallace, Whyte and Withers—32.

NAYS—Messrs. Allison, Anthony, Boutwell, Bruce, Cameron (Pa.), Conkling, Conover, Cragin, Dorsey, Ferry, Frelinghuysen, Hamilton, Hamlin, Harvey, Hitchcock, Howe, Ingalls, Jones (Nev.), Logan, McMillan, Mitchell, Morton, Patterson, Sargent, Sharon, Sherman, Spencer, West and Windom—29.

Messrs. Bogy, Wadleigh, Goldthwaite and Dawes, who would have voted in the affirmative, were paired with Messrs. Alcorn, Oglesby, Cameron (Wis.), Clayton and Wright, who would have voted in the negative. Those not voting were Messrs. Burnside and Robertson.

The question then being on the resolution as amended, it was agreed to—yeas 32, nays 29—the yeas and nays being taken and recorded as above.

While the vote was being taken Pinchback was on the floor of the Senate, and stood near the entrance to one of the cloak rooms. As the roll call proceeded he manifested some nervousness, and soon after the vote was announced left the chamber.

Admission of New Mexico.

The Senate then, on motion of Mr. HITCHCOCK, took up the bill to enable the people of New Mexico to form a Constitution and State Government, and for the admission of said State into the Union, so that it would come up as unfinished business to-morrow.

After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Committee on "Crooked" Whisky.

The Speaker announced the appointment of the following committee on matters connected with the so-called whisky frauds and the Attorney General's office: Messrs. Knott, chairman; Harris (Va.), Glover, Cochrane, McMahon, McCrary and Plaisted. On a request of Mr. Harris, he was excused, and the Speaker said he would appoint another member in his place.

Legislative and Executive Appropriation.

Mr. RANDALL, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Legislative and Executive appropriation bill, and made a statement as to the reduction proposed in it. The estimate from the departments for subjects embraced in the bill amounted to $20,773,306. The appropriations in the same bill last session were $18,734,000, and the appropriations reported in this bill were $12,790,883, so that it was a reduction of about eight million on the estimates and a reduction of about six million on the bill of last year. The bill was ordered printed and made a special order for Friday next.

A Recusant Witness Has a Fit.

The recusant witness, A. B. Wolf, who had refused to answer certain questions put to him by the Committee on Naval Affairs, was brought before the bar of the House, and Mr. WHITTHORN, Chairman, was proceeding to state that the witness had this morning appeared and answered, and that he might therefore be discharged from custody, when the witness himself fell on the floor in an epileptic fit, producing much excitement and sympathy in the chamber. He was attended by a physician, and subsequently carried from the hall, when Mr. WHITTHORN concluded his statement, and had the witness discharged from custody.

Naval Investigations.

On motion of Mr. WHITTHORN, two subcommittees of the Committee on Naval Affairs were authorized to carry on investigations at the navy yards of Charleston, Massachusetts, and Kittery, Maine.

Impeachment of Belknap.

Mr. KNOTT, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, made the following report in the case of the impeachment of the late Secretary of War:

The Committee on the Judiciary would respectfully report that in pursuance of the instructions of the House they have prepared articles of impeachment against Wm. W. Belknap, Secretary of War, for high crimes and misdemeanors in office, but that since preparing the same they have been informed and believe that Caleb P. Marsh, upon whose testimony before the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department, and referred to them by the House, said articles were framed, has gone beyond the jurisdiction of the Government of the United States, and that probably his attendance as a witness before the Senate sitting as a court of impeachment cannot be procured to convict said Belknap of high crimes and misdemeanors in office as Secretary of War. They therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to prepare articles of impeachment against Wm. W. Belknap, late Secretary of War, for high crimes and misdemeanors in office, be recommitted to said committee, with power to take further proofs, to send for persons and papers, to sit during the sessions of the House, and to report at any time.

Your committee, impressed with the importance of securing the fullest indemnity to such witnesses as may be required to testify in behalf of the Government before either House of Congress, or any committee of either House, or before the Senate sitting as a court of impeachment, would also recommend the immediate passage of the accompanying bill, entitled "A bill to protect witnesses who shall be required to testify in certain cases." They would further recommend that the accompanying bill, entitled "A bill in relation to witnesses," be introduced, printed and referred to the Committee on Judiciary, with leave to report thereon at any time.

The following are the bills presented by Mr. Knott:

A bill to protect witnesses who shall be required to testify in certain cases.

Be it enacted, etc., That when any person shall be required to testify against his protest before either house of Congress or any committee thereof, or the Senate sitting as a court of impeachment, and shall so testify under protest, he shall not thereafter be held to answer criminally in any court of justice, or subject to any penalty or forfeiture on account of any act concerning which he shall be so required to testify; provided, that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to relieve any person from liability to impeachment.

Be it enacted, etc., That every person who shall wilfully absent himself from his place of residence, or conceal himself, or absent himself from the United States, or being absent shall wilfully remain absent, or shall flee or attempt to do so for the purpose and with the intent to escape the service of any lawful writ or process requiring him to appear and testify or give evidence or produce books, letters, documents or papers, or for the purpose and with the intent to avoid being required to testify or give evidence or to become a witness, shall be deemed guilty of crime, and punishable by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars or by imprisonment not exceeding three years, or by both of said punishments. Nothing herein shall be construed to exempt any such person from lawful punishment as for a contempt.

Mr. KNOTT proceeded to address the House on the subject. He said that the testimony of Marsh had disclosed such infamous crimes and misdemeanors on the part of the late Secretary of War as had caused every honest American to hang his head with shame and ignominy. The committee had proceeded to discharge its duty, but had no sooner completed it than the committee was confronted with the fact that Marsh had fled beyond the jurisdiction of the Government. He would not undertake to say what was the immediate cause of Marsh's prompt flight. He would say, however, that having testified before the committee, and having given no indication of a contempt of the House, it was beyond the power of the committee or of the House to have ordered him into custody or to have restrained him in any manner of his liberty without having been guilty of almost as great an outrage as that charged on Secretary of War. Marsh, however, might have been taken in custody in pursuance of law by another department of the Government. He (Knott) did not imagine that the distinguished head of the Department of Justice or that the District Attorney was not aware of the proper mode and manner of securing Marsh's detention. There was but one method now by which Marsh could be brought back, and that method was an infallible one. It was in the power of one man to have Marsh in Washington city in forty-eight hours. It was a simple plan, and one known to the legal profession from the earliest dawn of civilization. If the President of the United States really, honestly and sincerely desired the impeachment, indictment and punishment of the late Secretary of War, whose enormous crimes had disgraced his own administration and had caused every American cheek to mantle with shame, all that he had to do was to give an assurance to the witness Marsh that if he would come before the tribunals and tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, he should have a free pardon. Marsh would be in Washington in forty-eight hours. Marsh was not coming without such assurance, and no sane man in his situation would come without such assurance after what had been blazoned all over the country. The question, therefore, presented itself to the committee what was most advisable for the House to do, and the committee had concluded that to present articles of impeachment with the moral certainty that there would be no sufficient evidence to sustain them, would put the House in an attitude which would render it ridiculous in the eyes of the world and contemptible in its own estimation. He did not believe that there was more than one man in the House who would feel disposed to place the House in that attitude, particularly when abundant evidence might with an opportunity be produced to sustain the charge.

Mr. LYND, another member of the Judiciary Committee, sustained the report of the committee, and submitted that even if Marsh were present, it would not be prudent to present articles on his testimony alone, particularly when it was apparent that other important testimony could be produced. Regretted that the manifestation of any partisan feeling on the subject, and intimated that no member of the House could ride into the Presidency on the manner in which this investigation should be conducted.

At the conclusion of Mr. Lynd's remarks, Mr. LAWRENCE, also a member of the Judiciary Committee, rose to the floor, but Mr. KNOTT moved the previous question, and resisted the appeals of Republican members to withdraw the motion.

The previous question was seconded and the resolution adopted.

Mr. KNOTT then moved the previous question on the bill to protect witnesses who shall be required to testify in cases.

Mr. KASSON appealed to Mr. Knott not to insist upon the previous question, but to allow some little discussion.

Mr. BLAINE—There have been two speeches made on the opposite side of the House. [Shouts of "order," "order" from the Democratic side.] Every man here is in favor of the bill. But we want one short speech on this question from a member of the Judiciary Committee. [Continuous shouts of "order," "order."]

Mr. LAWRENCE—The gentleman from Maine is out of order and he knows it. He ought to obey the rules of the House. [Laughter.]

A vote by tellers was taken on seconding the previous question, but the Republicans generally refused to vote, and there not appear to be a quorum.

There being nothing in order in that condition except a motion to adjourn or for a call of the House, Mr. BLAINE again appealed to Mr. Knott as a saving of time to allow short debate. He himself did not want to speak more than fifteen minutes.

Mr. HOAR said that there were some apparent defects in the bill, and that the previous question would prevent the offering of amendments. He thought the bill would easily pass.

Mr. BLAINE—The vote would be unanimous.

Mr. KNOTT declined to make any compromise, and there was nothing for it but a call of the House.

After the call, which showed the presence of a quorum, Mr. BLAINE made another effort to secure a chance of recognition of the Republican side, disclaiming anything that had the appearance of filibustering. But his voice was drowned in shouts of "order" from the Democrats. Another vote by the tellers had the same result, and there was another call of the House.

After two hours consumed in this way an arrangement was made, which Mr. KNOTT said he had no objection from the beginning, that half of the hour left to the committee after seconding the previous question should be given to Mr. Lawrence.

Mr. LAWRENCE pleaded part of that time to Mr. KASSON, who expressed his regret that the statements which had been made yesterday in the heat of debate to-day had been repeated by the cool gentleman from Kentucky (Knott).

Mr. KASSON undertook to show that Marsh could not have been frightened away by any Cabinet proceeding, as Marsh had left Washington at 1½ on Thursday, three hours before the report was presented in the House, and could not have learned anything about the mythical meeting of the Cabinet till he read it in Montreal on Saturday morning.

Mr. LAWRENCE also yielded a few minutes to Mr. BLAINE, who declared that he was authorized to say that there never had been any instructions in the Cabinet to prosecute Marsh. Marsh's case had never been considered in the Cabinet, but simply the question of prosecuting Belknap. If anybody stated that Marsh had been frightened out of the country by anything the Cabinet had done, he stated what had no foundation in fact. The simple failure of the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department to discharge Marsh would have retained him here. He (Blaine) would vote for this bill even if it were full of outrages, and he begged his Republican friends to do the same. But he ventured to prophecy that no matter what bills of exemption were passed, they would not get Marsh.

Several Democrats—"How do you know?"

Mr. BLAINE—I do not know, but I am a Yankee by adoption, and can guess, and I guess that he will not come between the great dignity of the House in regard to the indictment of Belknap and the halting of the Judiciary Committee about impeachment. It looks as if the late Secretary of War would escape and drop between the two stools. He will neither be indicted, because it is against the dignity of the House to furnish testimony, nor will he be impeached, because on the whole there is not enough to impeach him on.

A whispered remark from Mr. HOAR—As my friend from Massachusetts suggests, give the case to this side of the House, and we will do both quickly. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. LAWRENCE asked which side of the House was responsible for any failure to impeach or to indict Belknap. The Republican side had voted yesterday to send to the United States Court evidence within the control of the House for the purpose of indicting him, and the Democratic side had voted against it. Then who was responsible for Marsh's absence? He did not entertain the slightest idea that the Chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department had designed that Marsh should escape for the purpose of relieving the late Secretary from impeachment or indictment; but the fact was true nevertheless that the witness had been discharged when he should have been held, and that if he had not been discharged he would be here to-day to testify alike before the Grand Jury and before the high court of impeachment.

Mr. KNOTT closed the discussion, and noticed the fact that notwithstanding the anxiety expressed on the other side to debate the bill, not a word had been said about it in the three speeches made as to the willingness of the other side to aid in exposing and punishing corruption. He reminded them that they had many years to do so, but had never done so.

The bill was passed—yeas 206, nays 10.

Mr. CLYMER, raising a question of personal privilege, sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a statement in the Washington correspondence of the New York *Herald* to-day, relating to a supposed interview between Mrs. Belknap, Mrs. Marsh and other ladies at the Arlington Hotel, in which charges against Mrs. Belknap were discussed, and among them a charge that Mr. Geo. H. Pendleton, of Ohio, had paid to Mrs. Belknap a bribe of seventy thousand dollars in the interest of the Kentucky Central Railroad, when Mrs. Belknap is represented as havin: said that she had only received half that amount; that the facts had been brought to Mr. Clymer's attention by Mr. Danford, one of the members of the committee, but that Mr. Clymer paid no attention to them; further, that Mrs. Belknap, Pendleton, Clymer and Mr. and Mrs. Marsh had made a tour of Europe together, when Clymer became gradually acquainted with the main facts of the case.

The paper having been read, Mr. CLYMER rose, and said: In a somewhat prolonged public service here and elsewhere this is the first time that I ever felt myself called upon to make a public statement with reference to anything which has appeared regarding me in a newspaper, for the simple reason that I believe it is the first time I have ever seen my personal rectitude or honor directly impugned. Now, with reference to this article, I never saw Marsh, the witness in the case, until last Sunday a week, when he appeared in the committee room. I never saw Mrs. Marsh but once in my life, and that was last Thursday morning, the day they left the city, when, taking an early breakfast at the Arlington Hotel, I saw the witness with a lady, whom I presumed to be his wife. They seated themselves near me, and out of courtesy to a woman I went and was presented to her. The interview certainly did not last three minutes, and the case before the committee was not alluded to in the remotest terms. I have never met Geo. H. Pendleton save on this side of the water, therefore the charge with reference to my having traveled in Europe with any of those parties at any time is absolutely and totally false. Again, it is alleged, or seems to be alleged, that I was organizer of some meeting at the Arlington between Mrs. Marsh and Mrs. Belknap and others. If there was such a meeting I certainly was not at it. If matters were discussed there with reference to another crime, I could only, and I did only, hear of it by rumor, and there was no foundation in the world for me to go upon save that it was said there was a record in the War Department. Some one told me so. Fortunately I have the witness here whom last week I called upon to go to the War Department and search it up for me, so as to start that investigation with all my other labors. On Monday, while in the Capitol, a telegram was received from Mr. Pendleton, asking when he could be heard before our committee, and I directed a friend of his to telegraph him that we would hear him to-morrow afternoon. With reference to my being unwilling to investigate this matter, my friend and colleague on the committee, Mr. Danford, will bear me witness that on Monday morning, when I came into the hall, he came and said that he wished Mrs. Marsh to be summoned, not telling me the reason of it. He will further bear me witness that instantly at the suggestion I said "Yes," and the Sergent-at-Arms will prove that I went to him and took out a subpœna and had him send a special messenger immediately to New York for that purpose. Now, I brand the whole statement, so far as it relates to me, as utterly, entirely and absolutely false, and say that the author or men who concocted it have done so with malice aforethought for some purpose which I leave the House and people of the country to judge. And further, that I will not be deterred from my duty as imposed upon me by this House in investigating frauds from the highest to the lowest, and all implications of

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING, Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield St.

JOSIAH KING....N. P. REED....GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1876.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 28½f.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 101¾.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 114¾.

THE appointment of Mr. DANA to the English mission gives universal satisfaction in England.

TWEED, the New York ring robber, has been mulcted by a jury of his own countrymen to the tune of $6,500,000. The "Boss" was a Democrat.

MR. CLYMER's friends in the House may bluster to their heart's content, but they cannot cover up his blunder, or something worse, of allowing MARSH to escape.

POOR PINCHBACK seems doomed to disappointment. His seat in the Senate was again refused him yesterday by a vote of 32 to 29, several Republican Senators voting against him.

THE last man to hear from is Judge MCKEAN, who pronounces LYON's testimony in the Emma Mine investigation, so far as it relates to him, a bold unblushing lie out of the whole cloth.

THE little church at Andover—which has the reputation of containing more brains to the square inch than any church in the country—gives signs of rising again in its wrath, and having BEECHER put on trial again.

THE French Assembly is likely to be the scene of some pretty fillibustering and fighting among the factions this session. The Republicans hold the power, but there are elements which need to be managed with great tact to keep the party in harmonious working order.

IF CONGRESS could spare the time to pass the bill giving aid to the Texas Pacific Railroad the action would meet with the approval of the business community, and would do more to give a lift to the industries of the country than all their varporings on the finance question.

IT is a significant fact that in every instance where the business men of a community have been called upon for an expression of opinion they have been in favor of amendment and not a repeal of the bankrupt act. The Portland Board of Trade is the latest on the list on this side of the question.

REV. JAMES S. PAYNE, who has succeeded JOSEPH J. ROBERTS as President of the Republic of Liberia, is a full-blooded African, a native of Richmond, and was educated at the Moravian College in Liberia, and was twenty years or more an authorized missionary to his adopted country by the Methodist Episcopal Church of America.

IT SEEMS that when the bill was before the Senate giving the appointments and control of the post traderships to the Secretary of War it was supported by Senator WILSON, who thought it would be for the benefit of the soldiers to have the appointments made by the Secretary, who would control the traderships in the interests of soldiers. That was good enough in theory, but does not seem to have been so good in practice.

MAYOR MCCARTHY created a ripple of excitement in municipal circles yesterday by announcing that he proposed to veto the appropriation ordinance. He said he would detail his reasons when he sent the ordinance back to Councils at the next meeting. It is understood, however, that the gist of his objection is that there is more money collected in the old city wards and Lawrenceville than the appropriation calls for.

THE New York *Times* prints several columns giving the substance of interviews with prominent dealers in the leading branches of trade—twenty-nine separate trades, including all the leading branches of industry. In every business enumerated, with the single exception of the wine trade, there has been a steady advance to the cash system and to extreme caution in trading. The hard times have had the good effect of getting business upon a sounder basis. Speculation has practically ceased. Buyers call for no more than they immediately want, and pay for it cash down, or on short time. In nearly all trades there is an expectation that the Centennial will have a good effect in reviving business; but these expectations are very moderate.

THE burning of the Roman Catholic Home for the Aged, in Brooklyn, seems t have been a more terrible affair than was even at first anticipated. Eighteen persons are known to have been killed, and several are still missing. The victims of the calamity were old and feeble men—inmates of the institution—and some of them were bedridden. The destruction of the single stairway by which their rooms were reached, and the fact that the fire was not known outside the building until it had gained much headway made it impossible to save them. One of them was killed by leaping from a window, and the rest were suffocated or burned alive. It was a fearful holocaust, and the great loss of life seems to have been brought about more by the insufficient means of escape from the building than anything else. It is another warning against the loose and careless plans of some architects and builders, but like other warnings of a similar nature, it will in all probability go unheeded.

THE Legislative Committee, which has begun their work of looking into our bond accounts, had its authority questioned yesterday, and was compelled to pause in its work, to consider how much authority it had. We are inclined to believe that the committee has full power to thoroughly do the work it was appointed to do by calling for persons and papers and compelling their production. Whether, however, it has technically the legal right or not to do this, we hope, for the good of the Republican party in this county, as well as the satisfaction of our citizens, that no city official will refuse to go before it and answer all fair questions which may be put to him. A refusal to do so will only cast suspicion upon the person refusing, and really give the committee, if it is so minded, an opportunity to make partisan capital out of its failure. These are days of national, State and municipal investigations, and so long as there is the slightest suspicion that everything is not right, it is the part of wisdom to have a thorough, impartial investigation.

THE rush to the Black Hills has about commenced. From all parts of the country we get word of bands forming, and in many instances the adventurers have already started on their westward way. It is probable that in about six weeks the new Eldorado will be swarming with hardy spirits, who care nothing for the sacrifices to be endured, so long as there is a prospect for striking a bonanza. It matters not—even presuming that there is an abundance of the precious metal in the hills—that hardly one out of a thousand will secure anything like a reasonable reward for the sacrifices endured, because each of the adventurers is allured by the hope that he will be the lucky man. There is a great deal of poetry in viewing gold hunting from this distance, but the reality is apt to be not quite so romantic. Perhaps the same determination and energy displayed at home would win fortune's favors. We would suggest to those who are now looking with longing eyes upon the distant Hills that they take in a view of both sides of the situation before starting to run the gauntlet of dangers, from exposure, fatigue, and many disappointments, not to mention the pleasant prospect of feeling the tingling sensation which comes from a scalp lifted.

RAILROADS IN COLORADO.

The Atcheson, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway will be completed to Pueblo, Colorado this week. This important trunk line extends from the Missouri river at two points, Kansas City and Atcheson, to Pueblo. The distance from Kansas City to Pueblo is 632 miles; from Atcheson to Pueblo about ten miles less. The Kansas City branch forms a junction with the main line at Topeka, the capital of Kansas. The race to the Arkansas river is some sixty or seventy miles over easy grades, but the remainder of the way to Pueblo—nearly or quite five hundred miles—the road follows the valley of the Arkansas, and is perhaps the loveliest road in the country.

At Pueblo this road unites with the Denver & Rio Grande Road (narrow guages), which has been finished for several years from Denver to Pueblo—120 miles—together with a branch to Canyon City at the lower end of the Great Canyon, forty miles up the river from Pueblo, where there are large deposits of coal. This Winter the company are pushing the main line rapidly southward towards Trinadad, which will be reached the present year, and also towards the Rio Grande in the great San Lewis valley or park, as it is sometimes called. It is already completed to Bucharas, fifty miles south of Pueblo.

An arrangement has been made by which both freight and passengers will be transported *via* the first National road both east and west to or from both Pueblo and Colorado Springs at the same rates, giving to both those towns equal advantages as distributing points to the numerous mining districts in the neighboring mountains.

These two towns will now become the rival emporiums for the southern half of Colorado. Denver cannot compete with them for that trade; neither can they compete with Denver for the trade of the northern half. The "Divide," a mountain spur running eastward for nearly a hundred miles over the Great Plains, naturally divides Colorado into two parts. The Kansas Pacific road—637 miles long—running from Kansas City to Denver, is the principal outlet eastward for the northern divisions; while the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe road is the outlet for the southern divisions, and the Denver & Rio Grande road is the distributor for both, running as it does all the way from Denver, along the eastern base of the mountains to New Mexico.

The development of Southern Colorado has been greatly retarded for want of a direct connection with the East. This it at length has, and everything is now in a very satisfactory situation. In mineral resources the Southern division, which includes the great San Juan country, is believed to be within the Northern, while in its capacity for the production of cattle and sheep it is unquestionably superior.

The next railroad enterprise in that country will probably be a line of narrow guage road from Colorado Springs, through Ute Pass and and South Park over to the Valley of the Gunnison. Once there the whole San Juan country is easily accessible.

INVESTIGATIONS INSTEAD OF POLICIES.

There is little prospect of the Democrats in the House agreeing upon a financial bill that will meet the wants of the country and restore confidence to the business men, who have been so anxiously awaiting the development of a liberal policy by the majority in the lower House. Great things were promised by the Democratic party should they be entrusted with the power in the lower House. They were to force the Senate to yield to the Representatives direct from the people, in agreeing to such measures as would relieve the country from its financial embarrassments. Being in session over three months, they find themselves unable to harmonize or agree upon any policy. The MORRISON hard money faction are as widely separated from the HOLMAN soft money faction as any hostile parties can be upon any question.

They have spent many days and nights in anxious consultation, in order to present some compromise, but all in vain. When Congress assembled, the Democratic majority did not present a compact, unified body in the Lower House, representing any avowed, well settled policy upon any subject whatever. That party had been out of power for many years, and had become chronic fault-finders—a conglomeration of grumblers.

Everything that had been done by the Republican party was in their view wrong. They were intent upon pulling down the systems reared by the Republicans, but seem to have given no thought to devise policies to be substituted in place of those which they proposed to destroy. A party of negation, or of retroaction, may exist as an opposing force in politics while in a minority, but when such a party succeeds to power it becomes unmanageable from the want of unity of sentiment that produces cohesion. Upon one point only the Democratic party are a unit,—they all intensely hunger for power and place; in this they all agree from Maine to California. They have acquired power in the lower House by accident, at a time of great embarrassment and depression, and so far they have proven themselves totally unequal to the task that they seemed so anxious to undertake to perform.

Their timidity betrays their weakness and poverty of resources. What have they proposed as a system of policies as to finance, banking, the tariff, internal improvements, or upon any subject that gives evidence of wise statesmanship? Investigations are to take the place of policies, and they hope to so engage the attention of the people with investigations, and the results of such inquiries by committees, that they may entirely divert their attention from all other subjects, and stop inquiries as to the policies to be given us should the Democratic party acquire full power of the Government,—executive as well as legislative.

Investigations are all right and proper, and we want all improper or corrupt transactions by persons entrusted with high or low positions under the Government, to be held to strict accountability, and when guilty to be exposed and punished. We are no apologists for men who betray their trusts, and hope that all such will meet with merited punishment. But with the remembrance of the past, when they were in power—the SWARTWOUTS, HARRISES, SCHUYLERS, FLOYDS, &c., &c., whose names would be legion—stole millions. Can any one believe that the Democrats have become more pure than they were in JACKSON's or BUCHANAN's time?

In all parties it has to be acknowledged that there are designing, dishonest men, who obtain places of trust for the very purpose of making money corruptly, and it is the experience of all parties in this country that there is a constant contest going on in the ranks of the party that may be in power, between the honest and patriotic and the dishonest and corrupt. But we claim that no party that has ever existed and held power in this country has been more vigilant in detecting and punishing wrong doers, than the Republican party has been from the time it came into power up to this day. When in power, they have not hesitated to investigate Credit Mobilier, or visit indignation upon jobbers. BUTLER and CARPENTER and other leading Republicans were promptly turned out to "winter pasture" for defending the wrong, but Hon. SAM RANDALL, who was as guilty as they was re-elected and was a favored candidate for Speaker of the present House.

Where was their nice moral sense when SAMUEL was chosen, of our Pennsylvania Democratic delegation, for the Speakership? What shams!

Go on with investigations, and let us know who are unworthy of trust, but that will not make up for Democratic deficiencies. The Government wants pure and honest men to fill places of high trust, and the Republicans can boast of as many such as any party that has ever existed in this country. But the people want something more than investigations; they want patriotic statesmanship, and wise and beneficent policies, neither of which can be found in the Democratic party. They may possess the power to repeal and destroy, but lack the genius and statesmanship to create and build up.

JENKIN'S LAMENT.

He Tells How it All Came About.

This is how Jenkins, who had so frequently landed the fallen pair, tells how the Belknaps fell.

This has been a sad, sad week for Washington society, not because the matin bells of Lent tolled the knell of the departed gay season, but because one of its acknowledged leaders has been detected in a crime prompted by an ambitious desire to outshine her rivals. It reminds those familiar with English history of the scandal in London when a Miss Clarke was found to have enriched herself by her ascendency over the Duke of York, then Commander of Chief of the British forces, which enabled her to sell commissions and appointments. She did not do this more unblushingly than the second wife of the Secretary of War of the United States did the appointment of post-trader at Fort Sill, and the third wife not only continued the agreement but gave her bribe-money checks to her infatuated husband, who indorsed them, thus signing the testimony of his disgrace. An elder sister of the two ladies above mentioned—they were daughters of the late Dr. T. A. Tomlinson, Harrodsburg, Ky.—is the wife of Mr. Bowers, Keokuk, Iowa. It was there that Gen. Belknap went, after having studied law in our sleepy sister burgh of Georgetown, to commence practice, and there he married a sister of Mrs. Bowers as his second wife. She came to Washington with him when he was transplanted from a revenue collector's office to the Department of War, and they leased the house just before vacated by Secretary Seward. Other Cabinet officers gave parties, and so did the Belknaps, but they had been too liberal with their invitations, especially to the young officers just fresh from army life, and there was a great deal of disorder, with accompanying damage to carpets and furniture. The result was that they had either to retire from society and inhabit a cheap boarding house, or replenish the family coffers. Alas! the tempting Marsh appeared on the stage, and the temptation could not be resisted. Mrs. Belknap died not long afterward, but her sister, the widow of Col. Bowers, of the confederate service, inherited her "spoils of war," was mother to her child, and in due time became the wife of her husband in the interval of time required by decorum. Mrs. Bowers traveled in Europe, where she selected the exquisite furniture which now adorns her house in G street, and a trousseau which surpassed anything of the kind ever seen here, not excepting that ordered by old Baron de Bodisco for Miss Williams when she had consented to marry him. Returning home, Mrs. Bowers was married to Gen. Belknap. A handsomer or apparently happier couple never came here in their honeymoon, and they have since been recognized among the leaders of fashion. Her dresses and jewels have been among the favorite themes of the industrious young women who get up marvelous accounts of Washington entertainments, and they were worthy of comment. I well remember to have seen her one night wearing one of Worth's gowns of alternate stripes of white satin, embroidered with ivy leaves, and green satin embroidered with golden ears of wheat; with a sweeping train of green satin bordered with a heavy embroidered garland of ivy and wheat. A cluster of these gold and enamel, were in her black hair, and she wore a full set of large emeralds, set in etruscan gold. The costume was faultless, and fitted to adorn the queenlike woman. No one who has seen this beautiful and accomplished woman can wonder at the fascination she exercised over her husband, or think it strange that he, who seems so sternly scrupulous about the expenditure of public money, should have sacrificed his reputation that she might be known as the best dressed lady in Washington society. Perhaps, now, we should all forgivingly remember that he brought from the camp one of its legacies. Few post commanders did not accept an occasional delicacy for the mess-table at headquarters from the post sutler, who desired to keep on the right side of those in authority. Why then, could not a Secretary of War permit his wife to accept a *douceur* from one of these comorants, who always grow rich, and who might without harm be made to lay down a fraction of their extortionate gains?

HON. ALFONSO TAFT.

A Sketch of the Public Life of the New Secretary of War.

The successor to General Belknap as Secretary of War is Hon. Alfonso Taft, L. L. D., of Ohio. The West claimed the position, and the President yielded to their wishes, after the declination of Senator Morrill, of Maine. The new Secretary of War was born at Townshead, Vermont, in 1810, and is therefore 66 years of age. After obtaining a good country education, as it was styled in those days, Mr. Taft, in his 19th year, entered the freshman class in Yale College, and soon attracted attention by the earnestness with which he prosecuted his studies. After having graduated with honor Mr. Taft accepted a position as teacher in the High School at Ellington, Connecticut, which he filled for two years. At the end of that period he became a tutor in Yale, which position he held and at the same time attended the lessons and lectures of the Law School at the same institution. In the summer of 1838 he was admitted to the bar at New Haven, Connecticut. Immediately after being admitted to the bar in Ohio, fixed his residence in Cincinnati, began the practice of his profession, and soon gathered around him both friends and clients. Having a liking for political life and discussions Mr. Taft soon appeared in the ranks of the Republican party in Ohio, and was chosen a delegate to the Convention which nominated General Fremont for President. In the same year he was named for Congress in the Third district of Ohio, but was beaten by Hon. G. H. Pendleton, the Democratic candidate. After some years of retirement from public life, Mr. Taft was appointed a Judge of the Superior Court of Cincinnati, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the retirement from the bench of Judge Hagerley. He was twice re-elected to the same office. In 1872 he resigned his position, and re entered the active ranks of his profession, in partnership with his two sons. While upon the bench of the Superior Court of Cincinnati Judge Taft created quite a stir in all parts of the country by deciding that the Board of Education of that city had the power to exclude the Bible from the public schools on the ground that it was a sectarian book. This decision was by turns attacked and defended, as the feelings and views of the people leaned in one or the other direction, but no one questioned the honesty of the Judge's motives or failed to commend the ability with which he stated and defended his opinions from the bench. In 1875 ex-Judge Tatt was named as a candidate for Governor by the Republican party of Ohio, and although he was beaten in the convention by Gen. Hayes, still the vote cast in his behalf, in the face of a letter of declination, showed how strong he was with the members of his party. After the nomination of General Hayes ex-Judge Taft made a number of speeches in his favor, in which he took occasion to declare that he was opposed to any division of the public school funds of the State or districts. Ex-Judge Taft is an able, honest man. What more can be said?

What Shall be Expected of Wives?

Some husbands do not make their financial affairs a topic at home, and some better halves know less of their own husbands' affairs than they do of their neighbors'. Some weeks since a lady was informed of her husband's suspension by reading an announcement in a paper which she accidentally took up in a store while waiting to have an order filled. Whether it was pride or fear that prompted the secrecy cannot be stated, but what can be expected from wives in the ways of true economy if they are only silent partners in the matrimonial copartnership? In 1857 a large jewelry firm solda costly set of jewels to a lady. The firm knew that her husband was in a failing condition, but the lady had been a long and profitable customer. When the partner ordered his clerk not to charge the memorandum on the blotter, he had paid the lady's integrity a high compliment. When her husband failed the jewelry came back with a note couched in such terms that the dealer only regretted that a gift of the set would be construed as an insult.

He Changed His Mind.

He was telling her of Belknap's disgrace, and casually remarked that there was a woman at the bottom of it, as there always was in the troubles of men. But after he had crawled out from under the bed and apologized, he gathered the children around, and told them that a woman was a holy and beautiful thing. So it is that trifles change our views of life. A flat-iron—aye, even an inexpensive rolling-pin—may be the humble instrument to teach a man that the hay-loft is a good enough place for him to sleep in.

THE BLACK HILLS ELDORADO.

The Tribulations of the Inexperienced Gold Hunters.

A Sketch of Every Day Life in Cheyenne—A Greenhorn's First Investment — Characteristics of the Men who are Going into the Hills—A Word About the Best Routes to the Gold Fields.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.

CHEYENNE, WY. T., March 2, 1876.

This town, always remarkable for its liveliness among the mushroom villages sprouted up by the enterprise of the Union Pacific Railroad, has forged ahead to fastness so rapidly, under the stimulus of the Black Hills gold excitement, that it would scarcely be recognized by any of its friends of a year or two ago. Last fall the first flush of the adventurers did not appreciably affect the life of the town, and after the pioneer prospectors were driven out by the army, many of them became burdens upon the body politic, because their exchequer was down to bed rock, and their appetites were looming up among the hundreds at bonanza marks. These gentlemen of fortune, however, were not surfeited with fastidiousness, and when they become princes of the new Eldorado they will, no doubt, look back complacently at the time when it was necessary to have serious business with the wood-pile in the back yard as a preliminary to an interview with the presiding genius of the kitchen. Yet these men, in the

Intervals of Pauper Drudgery

talked of their claims with the air of bonanza Kings, and it was comical to see them leave off shining a boot to emphatically declare that they would not part with their claim for less than $100,000. They revelled in the fortunes of fancy, and filled in the gaps of gloomy reflection with forty-rod whisky, and, as a rule, sweetly slumbered in the soft end of an empty box car. Of course there were a few of the gold hunters who were not reduced to such straits, but these, as a rule, camped out in their "prairie schooners," and only visited the towns at intervals for provisions, until they were driven in from the plains by severe winter weather, and then they contrived to get better quarters than their impecunious brethern. The teams and wagons were good collateral security, and their owners fared passably until they had devoured the value of their property.

The Kind of Men They Are.

During the months of January and December small squads of adventurers arrived here daily but few of them pushed on until about the middle of the present month. Then the influx of "tender feet," as old miners call the new arrivals, was something like a flood, and the belief that the Government would not again drive the men out of the Hills sent them forward into the Hills in very large numbers. The later irruption was of different material from that which inaugurated the descent upon the hills. Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Colorado and California contributed largely to the new force, and hundreds of old weather-worn miners from the older gold and silver fields, slouched carelessly along in the tide of greenhorns that was surging toward the new field. The air of conscious knowledge which these old stagers wore distinguished them from the novices by whom they were surrounded, and the simple recognition of one of these old grizzled veterans was a mark of honor that the "tender feet" strenously struggled for. To be asked to drink by one of these heroes was a consuming honor that few of the new comers were man enough to hope for. The objects of all this adulation, at times marked and demonstrative, were their honors with becoming dignity, and were ever in readiness to resist undue familiarity on the part of the ambitious new fledged prospectors.

The Vagaries of the "Tender Feet."

A company of novices equipped for the start into the Hills is a pageant of a most amusing nature. Generally each man is loaded down with deadly weapons, and the arms vary from the old rusty army musket to the new Spencer repeating rifle, and from the Allen pepper box to the Remington six-shooter. At all hours of the night these tyros are popping away, and the frayed and mangled switch-tails on the line of the U. P. R. R. are evidences of their deadly marksmanship. The old hands delight in making the beginners take water, and at the slightest indication of disbelief, on the part of the tyros, of the gaudy stories poured into them, the Vet whips out a gun, and the "tender-foot" apologizes profusely. The etiquette of this region is governed by such fastidious rules, made by the inveterate wags of the farther west, that a fresh arrival—filled full of the manufactured information of the old desperadoes—speaks in whispers, and utters the most dreary commonplaces in accents of apology, and with a deprecatory expression as pitiable as it is laughable. This feature of the life in the Hills grows amazingly as, after being broken in, the "tender foot" out Herods Herod in aping the novitiates. Many of the old hands arrive here broke, their whole stock in trade being a repeating rifle and an ugly looking, self-cocking, hair-trigger revolver. This class are agrarians, and the way they divide up and appropriate the goods of the greenhorns, makes the latter sweat. As a rule these encroachments are philosophically borne, and the sufferers become in turn the plunderers after they have paid their footing.

The Mysteries of Prospecting.

The profound ignorance of the mass of the adventurers of all things pertaining to prospecting is a never-ending source of fun to the experienced miners. After being here twenty-four hours the greenhorn's conversation reeks with the mining slang of the Pacific coast, and he splutters about "leads," "placer pockets," "claims" and the "color" and "prospecting" with an affectation of knowledge that is appalling. He is very dubious about this prospecting, and there are hidden terrors in the term that make him very uneasy when he reflects what a world of knowledge and art is covered by that one short word. The idea of the "color" is that gold in a crude state can be detected by any one that ever saw a twenty dollar piece, and this false impression is the cause of much of his suffering. He begins by determining that for the first year he will confine himself to surface, or placer mining, and he laughs to scorn the imputation that he cannot tell gold at sight. He is impressed with the belief that the shining (?) particles will smile up at him from the grass roots, and he contentedly fits himself out with the most primitive implements for placer mining.

A Greenhorn's First Investment.

To illustrate how firm a hold the yellow color of crude gold has upon the minds of the average fresh prospector a short recital of an actual occurrence here this spring will be to the point. In one of the saloon cabinets, and a saloon without an ore cabinet is a thing unknown, there were a number of glittering specimens of Mica rock. One of the boys conceived the idea of a plant, and one of the fresh arrivals was selected as the subject. Several strangers took supper at the same table with the victim, on the evening after the job had been fully prepared, and during the meal they talked in hearse, mysterious, though audible whispers of the strike they had made. The richness of the find was dilated upon extravagantly, and occasionally one of the party exhibited small specimens of the rock, and as they passed from hand to hand the great value of the ores was ecstatically gloated over. Before supper was over the jokers had worked the ore up to $6,000 per ton, and the tender-foot was nearly crazy with curiosity. When they left the table he sidled up to them and put a cautious question or two, but the fellows who had struck it shut up like a jack-knife, and he could not get a word out of them. Eventually, however, he procured an introduction to the discoverer of the bonanza, and, after setting the drinks up quits freely for the crowd, the lucky man agreed to let the fresh fellow have a look at his specimens. He took him around to the house where he had left his bag of specimens, and by the light of a tallow dip, showed him huge pieces of rock, with the deceptive yellow mica sticking out of it in large pieces, and bewildering quantity. The miner casually cursed the luck that made him so poor that he would have to let some capitalist in with him, so that the mine could be developed, and the greenhorn swallowed the bait greedily. He had but $1,000, but he would give all that just to get his nose into the first shaft, and with great condescension the miner agreed to have

The Papers Drawn

on the morrow that would assure the small capitalist the position of watchman in the mine, with a very small share of the profits for the first year, and rather reluctantly allowed him to carry off one or two particularly rich specimens, with the understanding that no one was to be let into the secret. The countryman was hitched, and, as was expected, his good fortune was too much for him to keep to himself, and on the day after he obtained his interest in the bonanza a bulky letter was sent to his home, and the mica rocks were sent by express as valuable packages, at high rates, to Omaha, to be assayed. The joke leaked out before the assay arrived from Omaha, and the life of the capitalist was made so miserable that to escape he fled to the Hills, with the title of "Mica Jim" following him, and this cognomen will stick to him as long as he lives in this country.

A Word About the Routes.

Although there is a very strong effort being made to give the route to the Hills, via Bismark, the reputation of being the best road, this place still holds the palm, and it promises to be the favorite route to the gold fields. Business here is full of life, money is plenty, and everyone is hopeful of the future. The adventurers of this year are generally well fixed, and they spend their money quite freely. The business men have not developed a wolfish dispesit on, and the prices of supplies here are very reasonable. This tends to increase the popularity of our city as a supply station, and many of the men who went into the hills by way of Bismark last year are loud in their praises of the paramount excellence of Cheyenne as a supply point, and of the superior route leading to the gold fields from this point.

The town is full of gamblers, and the faro banks are doing a brisk business. The preponderance of respectable, hard-working men in the multitude that is surging toward the gold field leads many to believe that society in the Hills will not be of that desperate character that made the early history of California, Nevada, and Montana so bloody and lawless. True, there is a large sprinkling of the desperate classes in the legion, and they make their presence known here by an occasional desperate street fight. The snap of the persuasive pistol is heard more often than of yore, but as yet there has been no case of fatal shooting. The crowd is so centralized here, and the preponderance of the better class is so marked, that the boys who are on the shoot, are very careful not to take a drop on the wrong man, and consequently, in all the shooting affrays that have occurred, the victim and the victor have been desperadoes. So long as the roughs confine their pistol practice to men of their own ilk they will not be disturbed, but the moment that marks the fall of a respectable man will also note the inauguration of Judge Lynch. How it will be in the Hills, when the mass of men break up into little groups, in the seperate camps, can only be conjectured, but it is quite probable that the desperadoes will assert themselves, and that severe and speedy justice will have to be meted out to some of them to bring their fellows to their senses.

The Indian Difficulty.

I have no doubt, taking the tone of the eastern press as a criterion—that the people there are very much more alarmed about the Indians than are the men here who are on their way to the hills. Around their camp fires at night, which fires, by the way, light up the surrounding prairies for miles away from here, the Indian is a frequent topic of conversation, but he inspires no fear. The impression is daily gaining ground that the troublesome Indians will have their hands full in attending to the business that General Crook will map out for them, and the miners believe that they will be safer in the hills than they would be in the frontier settlements, and, it is quite probable, they are right. In any event the adventurers will be satisfied if the Government does not disturb them, as they are very confident that they can bring the Reds to terms of lasting peace.

New routes to the Hills will spring up in great quantity during the coming spring, and before next fall the wayfarer can take his choice of any of a half dozen routes that will be completed ere then. A much talked of new line is one that it is proposed to build from North Platte, a small town in Nebraska, 225 miles east of here on the line of the Union Pacific Railroad. The proposed route will be the shortest yet devised to the gold fields, and it will open up a rich tract of agricultural country. Until that line is completed, however, the route through here will be the favorite, and Cheyenne will continue to be the "livest town" on the line of the great Union Pacific Railroad.

BOHEMIAN.

THE OUTCAST.

Bleak winds of winter, sobbing and moaning,
Pluck not my rags with your pitiless hand;
Here in the darkness, cold and despairing,
Homeless, and friendless, and starving I stand.
Scourged by the white icy whips of the tempest,
I wander forlorn on my desolate way,
Forgotten of earth and forsaken of heaven,
Too frozen to kneel and too hungry to pray.

I look at the stately and palace-like dwellings
That line with their grandeur the pathway I tread,
I fancy the brightness and warmth of the hearth-stone,
The plenteous board with the wine and the bread;
I see the heads bowed with a reverent meaning,
A blessing is breathed o'er the sumptuous fare;
Will it rise to the ear of the pitiful Father,
Or die of the cold, like the vagabond's prayer?

Hark! midnight. The chime from the church tower above me
Drops solemnly down through the whirl of the storm;
If one could pass through the gate to the portal,
Could sleep there and dream it was lighted and warm!
Give away, cruel bars! let me through to a refuge!
Give away! but I rave, and the fierce winds reply;
"No room in this house for his vagabond children,
No room in his porch for an outcast to die."

No room in his dwelling—no room in the churches,
No room in the prison—for hunger no crime;
Is there room in the bed of the river I wonder,
Deep down in the pier in the ooze and the slime?
Mock on, taunting wind! I can laugh back an answer,
An hour, and your bitterest breath I defy:
Since bars shut me out of God's house among mortals
I will knock at the gate of His house in the sky!

An Irish Witness.

The late James T. Brady used to say that they were like a chestnut burr—full of sharp points and dangerous to handle. He used to relate an amusing scene that occurred in Court when Gerard was for the plaintiff and he for the defendant. After the former counsel had finished the direct examination of an Irish witness by the name of Carthy, he handed him over to Brady for cross-examination, and as he had given very damaging testimony against his client, it was considered important to break down his testimony, so Brady addressed him abruptly by saying: "Well, Mr. O'Carthy, where were you born, and how came you to be born there?" "Mr. O'Brady," replied Carthy with great nonchalance and unconcern, "I have left the O' off from my name." "So have I," quickly replied Brady. The witness instantly retaliated with: "What a pity you had not changed your manners instead of the name." The laugh was very general in the court, and participated in by the judge and jurors so much against Brady that he lost the opportunity of a reply. After order was restored, Brady said "that will do," meaning that it was a good one. Carthy was pleased to construe the remark to meaning that the counsel was done with him. So he coolly stepped from the witness stand, and retired, amid a loud and boisterous laugh and general applause. Brady said that he was done with the witness, and refused to call him back.

Cats.

Josh Billings says: The cat hath been called a domestik animal, but i never could tell whyfore. All thare iz domestik about a cat iz, you kant loze one; they are as stuff to loze as a bad reputashun iz. Yu may send one out of the State done up neatly in a meal bag, and the next morning yu will find him alongside the kitchen stove, reddy tew be stepped on. Thare iz only one thing about a cat that i like, and that iz, they are very reasonable; a little money, well put, will go a great way in cats.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following transfers of real estate have been placed on file in the Recorder's office since our last report:

H. W. Hamer to Joseph Wigley, December 1, 1875; lot on Ninth street, Hoboken, Indiana township. Consideration.....$500

Charles Hunkle et ux. to Robert L. Riggs, November 30, 1875; lot on Shaw's avenue, McKeesport. Consideration.....$1,000

Alex. Y. Shaw et ux. to Michael Burkholder, May 10, 1876; 57 acres 30 perches in South Versailles township. Consideration.....$5,000

Michael Burkholder et ux. to Alex. Y. Shaw, December 29, 1875; 23 acres 3 rods 24 perches in South Versailles township. Consideration.....$1,791

Hermand Heck et ux. et al. to Valentine Beck, February 19, 1876; lot on Hill alley, Temperanceville. Consideration.....$600

Isaac Morey et ux. to David M. Kennedy, October 7, 1872; lot on Mary street, Verona. Consideration.....$100

Benjamin J. Gaunce to Augustine Orstatt, March 2, 1876; 45 acres and 28 perches in Findley township. Consideration.....$2,710 00

Hugh McNeill et ux., to John Dean, Feb. 12, 1876; 5-18 of lot No. 2, plan of Herr's Island, Allegheny. Consideration.....$17,000

R. H. Fife, Sheriff, to Samuel S. Howe et al. Jan. 22, 1876; interest of Robert Cornell and Andrew Wering in certain tracts of land in Elizabeth township. Consideration.....$38,600

Isaac Morley to James Riley, Oct. 7, 1872; lot on "E" st. ext, Verona. Consideration.....$75

B. Brodhead et ux., to Frederick Houghton, March 2, 1876; lot No. 99 in original plan of McKeesport. Consideration.....$4,500

James B. Flass et ux., to Frank Ranter or Riter, March 2, 1876; lot on Bluff street, Fourteenth ward, city. Consideration.....$3,600

Samuel Shearer et ux., to John N. H. Brown, Dec. 8, 1874; lot in Twenty-first ward, city. Consideration.....$400

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
Assets January 1, 1873. - - - $778,351.56,
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President. John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Eahm, G. Foliansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
Solicitor—JOHN H. BAILEY.

$2,000,000 Stolen
In five years from
B. T. BABBITT, of New York,
Who still makes
Babbitt's Best Soap.
bd1

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR
GOLD SOAP.
T. C. JENKINS,
SOLE AGENT,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
1876.
Still Further Attractions and Inducements in all Departments,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 AND 169 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY, PENNSYLVANIA.
We are much pleased to announce to our patrons STILL FURTHER ATTRACTIONS in
OUR SILK DEPARTMENT,
Having now in stock opened to-day,
At $1.15 Per Yard,
A full line of newest shades in COLORED DRESS SILKS, a superior bargain. Also full lines of colors in better qualities, at equally as good bargains. Having sold such a large quantity of
HAND LOOM BLACK SILKS,
At $1.75 per yard, which gave such general satisfaction, we are now enabled to offer these
REAL HAND SPUN SILKS
At $1.50 PER YARD, Imported and made especially for our own sales. Our Silk stock this year having received especial attention, it is with pleasure we invite an examination, as it is unusually large and attractive in every grade. New
LIGHT TINTS FOR EVENING
Wear, and a beautiful assortment of new CHECK AND STRIPED SILKS, at a bargain. Opened this day, at 31c per yard, A SPECIAL BARGAIN in
BLACK HERNANI,
Much less than usual value. As per announcement last week, all numbers of
BLACK CASHMERES
Will be found on counters at the reduced prices. Large variety of
NEW SPRING DRESS GOODS
From 12½c upward.
NEW ATTRACTIONS DAILY.
Jos. Horne & Co.,
197 and 199
PENN AVE.,
Have opened this week in
MUSLIN UNDERGARMENT DEPARTMENT,
At low prices, a full line of
LADIES' CHEMISE,
From 36 to 45 inch band.
Drawers, Toilet Sacques, Night Gowns, Underskirts, Walking Skirts, Trail Skirts, &c.
Misses' Chemises, Drawers, Night Gowns and Skirts, all sizes.
For Infants' wear—Dresses, Plain and Handsomely Trimmed.
Long and Short Slips.
Muslin and Flannel Underskirts.
MERINO CLOAKS,
With and without Capes, in Drab, Blue, Brown and White.
Embroidered Merino Shawls.
Knit Sacques, Hoods and Bootees.
NEW SPRING GOODS
Arriving every day. Every department well stocked with choice and seasonable goods.
Retail Stores.
OLD EYED
Hand Made Sewing Needles.
TIME AND TEMPER
SAVED BY THEIR USE, FOR THEY DON'T CUT THE THREAD.

Excelsior Gold Eyed Needle	7
English Book Pins	5
Black Gimp, great bargains	39
Black Braid, No. 9, per piece of ten yards	3 00
Excelsating Trimming, per piece of 12 yards	73
Crochet Edge, per piece of eight yards	23
Torchon Lace, per piece of six yards	23
Hamburg Trimming, per yard	7
Hamburg Flouncing, per yard, from 5c to	2 00
Cashmere Net	63
Cashmere Lace	24
Cashmere Ties	63
New Shades in Windsor Ties	34
Two Button Kid Gloves (warranted)	98
Extra quality Kid Gloves (five buttons)	1 47
Black Watered Ribbon, per yard	29
Extra Long Fancy Cotton Hose, for Ladies	29

Full lines of Notions, Embroideries, Ribbons, Hosiery, Furnishing Goods and Trimmings.
Save your money by "Our New System."
J. D. Carlisle,
37 FIFTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c
First Premium Awarded
AT
PITTSBURGH EXPOSITION
FOR
Brussels Carpets,
FROM
M'FARLAND, COLLINS & CO.,
Who have just opened an invoice of the new

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, ... $200,000.

D. S. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, March 9, 1876.

The money market is unchanged. We still, as for weeks past, quote call loans at 5a6 per cent., strictly first-class two-name paper at 7a8 per cent., strictly first-class single-name paper at 8a9 per cent., loans on Government collateral at 5a6 per cent., do. do. on first-class bonds and stocks at 6a7 per cent., do. do. on second-class bonds and stocks at 9a10 per cent.

One of the significant features of the money market is the decline in rates of interest. Money is now offered in the open market here for sixty days on good collaterals at 7 per cent. per annum, and everything seems to indicate that it will go a-begging this summer at 6 per cent. Nearly all corts of securities have already advanced to prices where they pay but little more than that, and government bonds have got so high that they do not pay 5 per cent. The question is, "Where does all this money come from?" It is quite plain to everybody that the business community as a whole are not getting rich. On the contrary, it is well known that more than half the merchants and traders in all parts of the country are getting behindhand, and are losing their capital. Nor are the agricultural community at large any better off. Where, then, does this increase of money at low rates of interest for undoubted security come from? There is but one explanation, viz.: That the capital of the country, represented by its property of all kinds, is being silently concentrated in the ownership of the comparatively small class of money-lending capitalists. The fortunes of all men who are engaged in trade, manufacturing, agriculture or speculation are only the margin between the amount of their debts and the market prices of the property they hold. The market prices of almost every kind of property have been declining for a year past, but the value of the debts they owe does not decrease until their entire capital has been absorbed. Thus the enterprising trading classes who raise crops, build railroads and houses, manufacture goods of every kind and take them to distant consumers—this class whose capital is invested in commodities or property of one kind or another, are losing their capital. But the money-lending class, the capitalists, who deal in but little or nothing but debts (debts of individuals, corporations, or governments), lose little or nothing. The debts due them are paid by the sacrifice of the capital or property of the debtor, and it is the money thus paid that comes into the market again, but at lower rates of interest, because a large portion of the usual class of borrowers have been crushed by the increase in the value of their debts, or in other words, by the decline in prices of property and commodities.

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Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 7 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	114¾	5-20's 1862—coupons	122
U.S.6's, 1881, coup	123	10-40's, Reg	118
" 1864, all called. —		Currency 6's	125½
" 1865	118¼	New 5 per cents	111¾
" 1865 new	119¼	10-40's—coupons	119
5-20's 1867	121¼		

RAILWAYS.

N. Y. Cen.	116	Ohio & Mississippi.	21¾
Erie	17½	Union Pacific	68¾
L. Shore	102	Wells & Wabash	3
C. C. & I. C.	4½	Harlem	143
St. Paul	43¾	Adams Express	107
Do. Pref	74¾	American Express	62¾
Do. Central	64¼	U. S. Express	74½
Michigan Southern	82¾	W. Fargo & Co. Ex	87
North Western Com	63	Quicksilver	17½
Do. Pref	84½	Fort Wayne	102
Rock Island	93¾	Rock Island & St. Jos.	18½
Cleve. & Pitts	95¾	Panama	135½
Pacific Mail	22¼	Iron Mountain	26½
Western Union	68¾		

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P. R. R. (S)	57½	Gen. Trans (A)	48¾
Reading (S)	50⅝	Empire De (B)	52½
U. Cos. of N. J. (B)	142	A. V. R. R. 7-30(S)	100
Oil Creek (B)	14¾	P. C. & St. L. 7's (S)	84¾
Lehigh Valley (B) ...	62¾		

NEW YORK, March 8, 1876.

Money 2@3½. The clearings were $28,000,000. Prime mercantile paper 4½@5½. The customs receipts were $508,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $99,000. Sterling was dull at 485@489. Gold was strong, opening at 114¾, and closing at 114¾. The carrying rates were 2 to 3½. Governments were firm. Railroad bonds were in good demand and prices well sustained. Hannibal & St. Joe convertible rose to 1 per cent., selling at 77. State securities were dull.

The stock market was strong and higher in early dealings, the advance ranging from ¼ to 2¾ per cent. Pacific Mail rose from 21 to 23¾, Western Union from 68¾ to 69¾, Lake Shore from 63¾ to 64¾, New York Central from 115¾ to 116, and St. Paul common from 43 to 43¾. Towards one o'clock a weaker feeling set in, and prices reacted ¼ to 1¼ per cent., Pacific Mail declining to 23, Western Union to 68¾, and Lake Shore to 64, but the decline was partially recovered after the second call. The advance in Pacific, Mail was based on rumors of a settlement or negotiations for the same, with the Panama. The advance in Western Union was due to rumors that a dividend had been declared, and the decline which followed was the result of the announcement that the directors had passed the dividend. Towards the close prices were lower, when there was a decline of ¼ to 1¼ per cent. from the highest point of the day. Western Union fell off from 69¼ to 68¾, and closed at 68¾. Pacific Mail reacted from 23¾ to 22, rallied to 23, and closed at 22¾. Lake Shore declined from 64¼ to 64, and closed at 64¼. Erie fell off to 17½, Michigan Central to 63¾, and Canton to 43. Union Pacific rose to 68¾, St. Paul preferred to 80¼, and Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph to 19. Wabash closed at 3, a decline of 1 per cent. for the day. The transactions aggregated 148,000 shares, of which 41,000 were Pacific Mail, 35,000 Western Union, 4,000 Erie, 31,000 Lake Shore, and 5,000 Michigan Central.

The statement that the Rock Island Company agreed to give monthly reports to the Stock Exchange is a mistake. It should have been the Chicago & Alton.

*Government*s.—United States Coupons 1881, 123; 5-20s '65, 118; do. new, 119¾; do. '67, 121½; do. '68, 123; new 5s, 118½; 10-40s, 118; do. coupons, 119; currency 6s, 126¾.

State Bonds—Tennessees old, 42½; do. new, 41¾; Virginia new, 32½; old 34; Missouri 6s, 102¾.

Stocks—Western Union Telegraph Co., 68¾; Pacific Mail, 22½; Adams Express, 106½; Wells, Fargo & Company's Express, 87; American Express, 62¾; United States Express, 74½; New York Central, 116; Erie, 17½; do. preferred, 35; Harlem, 143; do. preferred, 136; Michigan Central, 62¾; Lake Shore, 66½; Union Pacific, 68½; Illinois Central, 101; Pittsburgh, 95½; Northwestern common, 42¾; do. preferred, 64¾; New Jersey Central, 106½; Rock Island, 110½; St. Paul, 43½; do. preferred, 80; Toledo & Wabash, 3; do. preferred, 9½; Fort Wayne, 103½; Terre Haute, 5; do. preferred, 21¼; Chicago & Alton, 102½; do. preferred, 106; Ohio & Mississippi, 21¾; Indiana Central, 11¾; Burlington & Quincy, 109½; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 18¾; Delaware & Lackawana, 117½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Co., 19; Central Pacific, 108½; Union, 105½; do. Grant, 103¾; Maripposa, 7¾; do. preferred, 7½; Panama, 135; Missouri Pacific, 112.

LONDON, March 8—5 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £10,000. Consols: money, 94 1-16; account, 94 5-16; 5-20s '65, 105; do '67, 107 1-2; 10-40s, 106; new 5s, 106; New York Central, 104; Erie, 15½; preferred 30.

PARIS, March 8.—Rentes, 66f 75c.

FRANKFORT, March 8.—U. S. new 5s, 101½.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, March 8, 1876.

There is a very general complaining both in manufacturing and commercial circles in regard to business, that it is both slow, light and unsatisfactory; in other words, that while the demand for goods of almost every kind is comparatively light, there is little or no margin for profit. The great source of all this complaining, especially as regards manufactured goods, we apprehend, comes from overproduction, and as a natural result, there is a sharp and strong competition.

APPLES—Coming forward more freely, and the market is easier, but prices have undergone no change; $3,00a4,50 ₱ bbl.

BUTTER—There is no falling off in the demand for prime table Butter and prices are fully sustained; low grades continue dull. Sales of prime to choice rolls at 30a32c.

CHEESE—The general tone of the market is firmer but prices remain unchanged; prime Ohio Factory, 13¾a14c; do New York, 14a15c.

DRIED FRUIT—Continues dull, but prices still maintained; Baltic ₱ lb for common to choice Apples. Peaches—prime old halves, 11¾a12c—no new in the market. Blackberries reported very dull at 11a12c.

EGGS—The market continues fairly active at former quotations 18a17c.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged; Spring wheat flours, $6,25a6,75; ambers, $7,00a7,50; Rye Flour, $4,75a5,00 per bbl. Buckwheat flour, 2a2¼ cts ₱ lb.

GROCERIES—Coffees continue weak and the general outbreak is not favorable to holders. Our latest advices, not only from the seaboard markets, but also from the sources of supply, Rio and Santas, indicate that the bean is destined to go still lower. The stock in Baltimore is reported at 112,000 bags, of which 55,000 bags are in first hands. Nothing new to report in regard to Sugars or Molasses.

RICE.

Carolinas	7 @7½	Louisiana	5¾@6¾

SYRUPS.

Choice	65 @70	Fair	55 @58
Prime	60 @63	Dark	45 @50

MOLASSES.

N.O. choice	60	N.O. strictly prime..	58
Fair	52	Demarara	50@55

SUGARS.

Cut Loaf	12¼	Standard B	9¾
Crushed	11¾	Standard Ex C	9¼
Granulated	11¾	Refined Yellows	9@9¼
Powdered	11¾	N. O. new crop.	8 @ 9
Standard A..	10		

COFFEES.

Fancy Rio	20½	R. Rio, lb pkgs 27	
Prime Rio	22¾@23	R. Rio, loose,	26½
Choice Rio	20½@21¼	Roasted Java,	33 to 40
Old Gov. Java	34		

FRUITS.

Val. Raisins, per lb.	12	Turkish Prunes 6	@ 7
L. Raisins, per box	3 @3	French Prunes 9	@12
Currents, per lb...	8		

TEAS.

Young Hyson 45	@1 00	Japan	40 @ 85
Gunpowder..	60 @1 10	Oolong	35 @ 85
Imperial	80 @ 90	Souchong	35 @ 75

GRAIN—There is a fair demand for good sound Wheat, but millers continue to complain that they cannot pay current rates and compete with Western flours; however, prime stock, and there is little or no inquiry for any other kind, cannot be laid down here much, if any, under our quotations. We continue to quote good to prime Ohio and Indiana red winter at $1,30a1,35. The Oat market is quiet and unchanged; mixed 40a41c; white, 42a43c. Shelled Corn is still quotable at 47a50 for mixed to prime Ohio and Indiana yellow; prime Kansas and Missouri yellow, 45a46c. Ear Corn is reported dull but unchanged at 38a40c. Rye dull at 80a82c.

HOMINY —Quiet and unchanged; quotable a $3,75 ₱ bbl to the trade, and $4a4,25 in a small way.

HAY—Baled continues very dull; upland prairie quoted at $9a12 ₱ ton; timothy $15a18, according to quality and condition.

ONIONS—Are in an increasing demand, and prices are firmer; $1.75a2 ₱ bbl.

MILL FEED—The market continues very dull, but the inquiry is mostly for small lots, and there has been no quotable change in prices. Bran $14a15 ₱ ton; Second and Shipstuffs, $17a18; Middlings and Chopped Feed, $19a20, as to quality.

POTATOES—The market continues very dull, and prices are weak and drooping; we now quote at 27a30c ₱ bushel on track by the car load, and the usual advance over these rates, in a jobbing way, from store.

PROVISIONS—There is a fair demand, but no change in prices. Following are the current rates:

Hams—Extra S. C. per lb.....	14¾	Do. half barrels	15½
Shoulders, S. C.	10¾	Do. buckets.....	15
S'fast Bacon, S. C.	14¾	Lard, Ref. for summer use, in tierces	
Dried Beef, Ex. Sugar Cured, old....	15	Do. in buckets.....	—
Beef Tongues, S. C. per doz.....	85¾	Do. 3 lb caddies	16¾
Bacon Shoulders....	10	Do. 5 lb do	16¾
Rib Sides	—	Do. 3 lb pails.	17¾
Short Rib do.....	13¾	Do. 5 lb do	17
Clear Sides.....	13¾	Do. 10 lb do	16¾
Mess Pork, per bbl.	$22.25	Ham Sausage.....	9
Family Mess Pork.	—	Carbon Oil.....	—
Short Cut	23.25	Cheese.....	—
Lard, Prime Leaf in tierces, per lb.....	14	Pig's Feet, in kegs. — Do. do. ½ bbls, — Do. do. bbls, —	

SEEDS—Continue quiet and unchanged; Clover, $9a9,25 ₱ bushel; Timothy, $2,85a2,75; Flax, $1,40a1,50.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, 13a14c ₱ lb; live do., 8oa90c ₱ pair; dressed Turkeys, 16a17c.

RAGS—Steady at 3c ₱ lb for good country stock.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, March 8, 1876.

ARRIVALS.

The arrivals in the aggregate for the week ending at noon to-day, as well as those of the preceding week, were as follows:

	This week.	Last week.
Cattle	300 cars	353 cars
Hogs	72 cars	114 cars
Sheep.....	78 cars	61 cars
Total.....	450 cars	528 cars

Briggs, Dock & Drum, Commission Merchants for the sale of live stock, at the East Liberty Stock Yards, report the market as follows:

CATTLE.

Of the 300 cars reported as having arrived during the week ending at noon to-day, 183 cars were through consignments and 117 cars local, against 203 cars of through and 149 cars of local during the preceding week. The sales were 1,947 head, against 1,350 last week. The market was fairly active yesterday and this forenoon, and prices, in consequence of a very light supply, were advanced 20a25c ₱ cwt. At noon to-day, however, there was an easier feeling under the influence of unfavorable advices from New York and increased receipts, and as we close our report the indications render it doubtful about the advance being maintained. Up to this writing the market has been better; all grades, excepting stockers, brought more money than last week, but it was owing almost entirely to a diminished supply, not to any improvement in the demand. So far as we could learn, there were no sales above 5,45a5,75, but it was because there was no strictly prime cattle on sale; we are satisfied 6a6¼c could have been realized for the right kind of stock.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra 1,400 a 1,500 lbs—None on sale..... 6.00a6.25
Prime 1,200a1,300 steers..... 5.25a5.50
Fair 1,000a1,100 steers..... 4.50a5.00
Stockers 900a1,000 lbs..... 3.50a4.00
Cows, Bulls and Stags..... 3.00a4.50

SHEEP.

The supply on Monday and Tuesday was light, and with and average demand, the market was fairly active at an advance of 20a25c per cwt., and at the close of Tuesday there were none remaining unsold. To-day, Wednesday, the supply was again light, and while trade was equal to that of the preceding day, there was no quotable change in prices. The average quality was rather better this week; there were a number of prime drives, but they all met with a ready sale, and that, too, at full prices. We sold one bunch averaging 125 lbs, at 6 cts per lb; they were fed by Simon Rice of Stock county, Ohio, and were probably the best drove of sheep sold in this market this year. As we close our report there are very few if any remaining in the yards unsold.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra 100a130 lbs..... 7.00a7.50
Prime 90a95 lbs..... 6.50a6.75
Good 80a95 lbs..... 6.00a6.25
Fair 70a75 lbs..... 5.50a6.00
Common 70a75 lbs..... 4.50a5.00
Indians, according to quality..... 4.00a5.50

HOGS.

The receipts continue light, unusually so; the run during the week ending at noon to-day was the lightest we have had to record for several months, and while there is still room for improvement, the quality was rather better. On Monday, Philadelphia hogs sold as high as 5½, while Yorkers were slow at 5a5¼. We sold two cars of stillers to-day, Yorkers bringing 5,25 and the tops 5,50. The demand continues light, remarkably so, but it is easily explained; butchers are all buying very sparingly, some have stopped altogether in consequence of the extreme prices, and then the consumption of pork is always curtailed during the lenten season.

QUOTATIONS.

Philadelphia Hogs 250a350 lbs..... 5.25a5.75
Yorkers ..... 190a210 lbs..... 5.00a5.50
Light Pigs..... 100a150 lbs..... 5.00a5.25
Stillers ..... 275a300 lbs..... 5.00a5.50
Rough stock 4.75a5.00

All drafts must be attached to the original shipping bill, and in no case drawn for more than two-thirds of stock. Please telegraph amount of draft and car Nos.

J. B. Sedwick is our authorized agent at Indianapolis, Ind.

BRIGGS, DOCK & DRUM.

Lumber.

The *Lumbermen*, March 4, says: At present many of our dealers, who have been positive that there is going to be a shortage in the lumber market next season, are beginning to hedge in their opinions, and are coming to the conclusion that the supply will be adequate to all ordinary demands. From several sections reports have come that loggers will equal, if not surpass, their quotas; while some of the most hopeless districts appear destined to make a much more favorable showing than was anticipated ten days ago. Parties who were quite anxious to speculate a few weeks since are now very willing to wait a little longer before binding bargains at anything of an advance from old rates.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, March 8, 1876.

There is nothing particularly important to report; trade continues quiet; indeed, outside of the combination there is nothing doing whatever. Crude has undergone but little change for several days; Corduff and United certificates were quoted this afternoon at $1,02¾a1,03¼; Union, $1,03¾a1,03; immediate shipment at $2,02a2,10; barge oil, $2,20a2,22½. Refined was reported firmer, but prices were no better; 17 15 5 6 delivered in Philadelphia, and 10¾a10¾c on cars here.

It was thought President Scott, of the Penna. R. R., might have something to say in regard to the oil traffic at this point in his annual report, but he does not refer to it at all.

The Parrel market continues dull and unchanged; countries, $1,05; city make, $1,15a1,20.

SHIPMENTS CRUDE OIL VIA. A. V., R.R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Bushnell	Crystalw.....	440
Robinson	Loomis & Co	154
Total		614

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper.	Consignee	Bbls.
Livingston Bros	Warden, Fa Co	151
Lockhart & Frew	Warden F & Co	700
Standard Oil Co	Warden F & Co	561
Total		1,421

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 8, 1876.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; No. 1 Chicago spring $1,08½; No. 2 97¾c spot; 98½c seller March; $1,02½ seller May; No. 3 82c; rejected 71½c. Corn steady; No. 2 mixed 43¾c spot; 43¾c seller April; 46½c seller May; new high mixed 40c; rejected 36½c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Barley dull; 57½c all round. Rye dull and nominal; 63c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and steady; $22,10 spot; $22,25a22,37½ seller April; $22,45 seller May. Lard firm and in fair demand, $13,12½ spot; $13,25 seller April; $13,45 seller May. Bulk meats firm and unchanged.

WHISKY—$1,05.

On call board wheat was lower; 98¾c April; $1,02¾ May. Corn and oats unchanged. Pork lower; $22,15 April; $22,37½ May. Lard easier; $13,20 April; $13,40 May.

New York.

NEW YORK, March 8.—Flour in moderate request; receipts 16,000 bbls.; superfine western and State $4a4,50; common to good $4,65a5,75; good to choice $5,30a6,75; extra Ohio $4,90a7; St. Louis $5,50a9. Rye flour quiet; $4,10a5. Cornmeal quiet. Wheat a shade lower; receipts 28,000 bushels; No. 1 Spring in store $1,34; No. 2 Chicago spring $1,27a1,25; No. 2 in store at Milwaukee $1,25; No. 3 nominally $1,09a1,11. Rye quiet; State 80a85; western 78a82c. Barley quiet; No. 2 Bay $1,13½. Malt quiet; western $1,15. Corn firm; receipts 67,000 bush.; mixed no grade 75c; western mixed 62 1-4a63c. Oats heavy; receipts 45,000 bush.; western mixed and State 42a47c; white 46a50c. Hay steady; shipping 75a80c. Hops firm; eastern and western 11a16c. Coffee firm; cargoes 15a18c. Sugar quiet; fair to good refining 7 1-2a7¾c; prime 7¾c. Molasses and rice in fair demand and unchanged. Petroleum quiet; crude 8 1-2a8 7-8c; refined 14c bid; cases 18 1-2a20c. Rosin quiet at 62 1-2a65c. Turpentine firm at 39c. Eggs lower; western 15a16c; State and Pennsylvania 16 1-2c. Leather heavy at 22 1-2a25c. Pork firmer at $22,25a22,50. Beef quiet. Cut meats: western quiet; middles quiet; western long clear 12 1-2c; city 13c. Lard firmer; closed steady; prime steam 13¾c. Butter firm; western 15a25c; State 20a35c. Cheese steady at 6a12 3-4c. Whisky quiet at $1,09a1,09 1-2.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 8.—Sugar firm; common 6a6¾ 1-2c; fair to fully fair 7a7 1-4c; prime to choice 7 3-8a7 3-4c. Molasses firmer; prime to strictly prime fermenting 45a50c; prime to choice rebolled 45a50c. Flour quiet; double $4,25; treble $5a6,25; choice and family $6,50a7,75. Corn meal dull and offering at $2,40. Corn 54a58c. Oats quiet at 42a43c. Bran dull at 80c. Hay dull; prime $19a25,00. Pork quiet at $22,50. Dry salt meats quiet; shoulders 7 3-8 and 13 1-4c. Bacon weaker at 10 1-8, 14 1-4 and 14 1-2c. Hams: choice sugar cured scarce at 14 3-4a15c. Lard firm; tierce refined jobbing 13 3-4c; keg 14c. Rice dull; common to choice 4 1-2a6 3-4c. Whisky quiet; rectified $1,08a1,12. Coffee steady; ordinary to prime 16a18 3-4c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 8.—Flour quiet and weak; extra $4a4,50; high grades $7a8. Wheat steady; amber $1,41a1,44; Pennsylvania red $1,40a1,41. Corn in good request; yellow 56a58c; white 60c. Oats dull; white 43a48c; mixed 41a42c. Rye dull at 82c. Whisky steady at $1,09. Petroleum quiet; crude 11c; refined 13¾a13¾c. Clover seed in good request at $1,13a1,15c. Pork dull at $22,50a22c. Lard 12¾c. Beef steady; New York and Bradford county extra 35a37c; do first 28a32c; western extra 28a30c; do first 25a26c. Cheese firm; New York 12¾a14c; western fresh 12¾a13c. Eggs quiet; Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware fresh 17a18c.

Foreign.

LONDON, March 8.—Refined petroleum 10¾d.

ANTWERP, March 8.—Petroleum: refined 29 1-2f.

LIVERPOOL, March 8.—Cotton quieter; 6 1-2a6 9-16d; sales 12,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export and 7,500 American. Breadstuffs: California white wheat average 9s 10d; club 10s 2½a10s 8d; red western spring, No. 2 to No. 1, 7s 10da8s 10½d; red winter 7s 8½d. Flour 24s6d. Refined petroleum 11all 1-2d; spirits 8 1-2a9 1-2d.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, March 8.—Flour quiet, steady and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn weak and lower; western mixed 60½c. Oats dull and unchanged. Rye nominally 78a82c. Hay unchanged. Provisions easier, not quotably lower. Pork: $23. Lard steady; crude 13c; refined 13¾c. Butter scarce and firm; western extras 29a30c; firsts 26a28c. Petroleum nominally lower; crude 8¼c; refined 14c. Coffee nominal; Rio cargoes 15½a18¼c; jobbing 16a19½c. Whisky very dull; $1,09½.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, March 8.—Cotton dull at 12½c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull for low grades and steady for best; $1,10a1,25. Corn quiet; 47a48c. Oats firm; 35a40c. Barley dull and nominal. Pork quiet; held at $23. Lard steady and firm; steam 13 1-16c at interior points, 13¾c on the cash; 13¾c seller April; kettle 13¾a14c. Bulk meats quiet; 8¾a12a12½c. Bacon firm; 9¾a13¾a13¾c. Whisky steady and in moderate demand; $1,04.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, March 8.—Cotton firm and unchanged. Flour firm; $4,50a6,50. Wheat in fair demand; $1,49. Corn excited; 37 1-2a 37¾c. Oats quiet; 33½c. Barley firm; $1,10a1,05. Rye dull; 53c. Pork dull; $23. Lard steady; 13c. Bulk meats and bacon quiet and unchanged. Whisky steady; $1,05.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, March 8.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat opened quiet and a shade lower, closed quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee $1,08½; hard $1,13; No. 2 $1,05½a1,06; No. 3 90¼c. Corn less firm; No. 2 mixed 43c. Oats firm; No. 2 fresh 31c. Barley easier; No. 2 spring fresh 78c. Rye less firm; No. 1 67¼c.

Boston.

BOSTON, March 8.—Flour steady; western superfine $4a4,50; common extra $5a 5,25; winter wheat Ohio, Indiana and Michigan $6a7; Illinois $6,50a8,25; St. Louis $6,50a9,00; fancy Minnesota $7,75a9,25. Corn quiet; mixed and yellow 65a67c. Oats dull; mixed to No. 2 white 44a49c; rejected 42a45c; No. 1 white 53a55c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, March 8.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet; No. 2 white Wabash $1,37; No. 3 do $1,22; No. 1 white Michigan $1,26; extra do $1,36; amber March spot, and seller March $1,23 1-4 Corn steady; high mixed 48c; seller May 50c; low mixed 46 1-4c; no grade 44c. Oats dull; No. 2 34c; Michigan 45 3-8c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, March 8.—Cotton dull at 12c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull at $1,15a1,30. Corn quiet at 45a46c. Oats steady at 37a41c. Rye quiet and firm at 75c. Provisions quiet and a shade easier and unchanged.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, March 8.—Wheat unchanged. Corn quiet at 65a67c. Barley nominally unchanged.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, March 8.—Petroleum firm; s. w. 110 test 11½c; p. w. 150 test 12½c; Michigan test 14c; car lots cash.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, March 8.—Cotton dull; 12a 12¼c; sales 1,800 bales; receipts 1,000 bales; shipments 1,400 bales. Others unchanged.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, March 8.—Beeves: receipts for two days 2,225 head, against 2,120 for the same time last week; demand light and market dull and weak at a decline of ½c; 2 car loads Texas oxen 9c; medium to strict prime native steers 9½ to 11½c; a few extra bullocks 11¾a12 1-4c; fat Illinois steers, 1,300 to 1,350 lbs, 10 1-2a10 3-4c; 1,200 lbs, 10c. Sheep: receipts for two days 4,070 head, against 3,200 same time last week; market depressed; prices 1-4a1-2c lower; inferior to prime 5 3-4a7 1-2c; car of fancy sheep, 135 lbs, 8 1-2c. Swine: receipts yesterday and to-day 6,740 head, against 6,590 for the same time last week; none offered alive.

BUFFALO, March 8.—Cattle: receipts 867 head; total for the week 6,098; market moderately active; prices about the same as the first of the week; 40 cars were sold. Sheep and lambs: receipts 800 head; total for the week 11,600; market dull; only 8 cars on sale, which were shipped east; prices about the same as last week, with a few sales at a shade off. Hogs: receipts 2,100 head; total for the week 10,400; market slow; supply light; Yorkers, light to good quality, $7,90a8; heavy, mixed quality, $8,40; 1 car good still fed $8,40.

BALTIMORE, March 8.—Cattle market quiet and buyers and sellers appear very backward; first quality 5a6c; medium or good fair quality 4½a5c; ordinary thin steers, oxen and cows 3¾a4¼c, most sales 4 3-4a5 3-4c; receipts 873; sales 783. Hogs in fair demand; range 10 3-4a11¼c. Sheep in fair demand and prices a shade lower, range 4½a7c; receipts 2,023.

CHICAGO, March 8.—Cattle: receipts 2,700 head; market active, strong and higher, especially for butchers and medium; sales: stockers $3,80a4; fair to good $4,25a 4,50; good steers $4,50a4,90; choice $5,10a 5,75; shipments 1,830 head. Hogs: receipts 6,000 head; market active, firm and about 5 cents higher; light $7,90a8,10; medium $8a 8,30; New England $8,25a8,75; Philadelphia $8a8,30; shipments 3,000. Sheep: receipts 2,000 head; good demand; market firm.

CINCINNATI, March 8.—Hogs dull; common light $7,45a7,65; good do $7,90a8,25; heavy $7,65a8,75; there were no choice offering.

ST. LOUIS, March 8.—Hogs dull; light and heavy shipping $7,50a8,25; packing $8 a8,25. Cattle firm and unchanged.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 8.—Hogs: receipts 500; prices $7,50a7,75.

Wool.

BOSTON, March 8.—The demand is steady for domestic, with no change in prices, buyers purchasing only for immediate wants. There is no pressure to sell on the part of holders. X and XX Ohio and Pennsylvania 45a47½c; medium and No. 1 48a50c; Michigan and Wisconsin fleeces 41a43c. Combing and delaine fleeces are quiet and nominally unchanged. The stock is small. Leading manufacturers are well supplied. Super and X pulled is in moderate demand. The stock is accumulating. Sales of super and X principally at 40a45c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, March 8.—The package trade continued quiet in nearly all departments. Cotton good were nominally steady. Leading makes of bleached shirtings are closely sold up. Prints are in moderate request. Southbridge fancy prints are reduced to 6½c. Printed shirtings are jobbing at low prices. Dress goods are fairly active. Woolen goods remained dull.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, March 8.—Cotton quiet at 12¾a12 15-16c; futures closed March 12 27-32a12 28c; April 12 31-32a13c; May 12 9-32a 12 11-16c; June 12 9-16a12 19-32c; July 12 25-32a12 13-16c; August 12 15-16a12 31-32c.

NEW ORLEANS, March 8.—Cotton quiet; sales 7,100 bales; prices irregular and easier; good ordinary to strict good ordinary 9¾a 10¾c; low middling to strict low middling 11¾a11½c; middling to strict middling 12¾ a13¼c; good middling to middling fair 13¼a 14¾c; receipts: net 8,418 bales; gross 8,699 bales; exports: continent 5,435 bales; coastwise 2,620 bales; Great Britain 3,389 bales; stock 333,675 bales.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—25 cads tobacco, M. K. McMillin; 4 hds ye.st, Kramer & S; 2 cases notes, D. Gregg; 5 pkgs do, J. M. Sichel; 10 pkgs tobacco, Kraus, A. & Co; 1 bbl eggs, H. Rea; 12 bbls eggs, Wilbert & W; 1 do, J. Heath & Co; 1 do, J. A. Graff; 2 rolls leather, 9 bags feed, M. W. Rankin; 7 do, Head, C. & Co; 1 a machine, Howe Machine Co; 4 kegs lard, 4 do butter, J. A. Graff & Sons; 2 bbls eggs, 2 do, 4 tubs butter, Wilbert & W; 2 tubs butter, 2 bbls eggs, 1 bbl do, Wilbert, E. & Co; 2 bbls eggs, 10 tubs butter, Cackey, E. & Co; 4 tubs butter, H. Rea, Jr; 6 tubs butter, 6 bbls eggs, J., H. Lob & Co; 2 tubs butter, Kraus, S. & Co; 42 bds chimneys, 12 pkgs g ware, J. Lind.ay; 72 pkgs tobacco, M. McMullen; 2 bx bxs starch, B. H. Voxsamp; 90 bbls bonin.y, H. Dorf & Bro.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—12 cars coal, Sable Coal Co; 28 o, Armstrong, D. & Co; 6 do, Wilson, J. & Co; 1 do, F. W. & C. R. R; 8 do, A. V. R. R; 1 do ice, J. F. Scott; 1 do lumber, E. T. & W.; 1 do clay, Star F. B. Co; 1 do, J. S. McCloskey; 2 do bricks, Key B Co; 2 do brick, Harrison & W; 1 do wheat, Whitmyer & Co; 8 do steam, S. R. & Co; 2 do hay, King; 2 do, J. McD Crossan; 2 do bbls, Brilliant o w; 1 do hay, Austin & Son; 2 do wheels, J. L. Gill; 1 do w ware, P. Duff & Son; bot anchor, J. Calley; 8 bbls oil G. W. Glass; 1 box goods, W. H. Brill & Co; 1 organ, Mellor & H; 1 bbl whisky, A. Kleinard; 1 pkg bot tube, Selig, H. & Bro; 4 bbls g ware, H. W.

HOME NEWS.

The probabilities for to-day are warmer and clear or fair weather, with east to southeast winds, and falling barometer during the day, probably followed by threatening weather during the day.

Amusements To-night.

Pittsburgh Opera House.—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence as *Hon. Bardwell Slote* and *Mrs. Gen. Gilfory* in "The Mighty Dollar."

Library Hall.—"Tableaux Vivant" for the benefit of the Allegheny Ladies' Relief Society.

Fifth Avenue Theater.—Ha Hart in "The Doyle Brothers."

Third U. P. Church.—On Ridge street Allegheny, an "Old Folk's Concert," under the supervision of Prof. W. B. Slack.

Trimble's Varieties.—A variety entertainment possessing varied features.

Condolence.

On Tuesday morning Mary, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. McQuiston and of scarlet fever, after a brief illness. The wee thing was but three years of age, and its sweet prattlings were just growing upon her fond parents when the fell disease claimed her for a victim. Their great loss is very deeply felt by the bereaved father and mother, and the light that went out from their home with the life of their angel child, has left a gloom that will dissipate slowly and painfully. Little Mary will be buried this morning, the funeral cortege leaving the residence of Mr. McQuiston on Forty-fourth street, above Butler street, at 10 o'clock.

SAMUEL THOMPSON.

The Jury Out in the Case Against Him—He is Still at Large.

The arguments in the Thompson crooked whisky case were concluded yesterday, and the jury retired in the afternoon. The Court remained in session a short time afterward to await their return, and then adjourned until this morning.

Nothing has been heard from the much-wanted absent man, further than that a dispatch received from Brownsville yesterday says that he is probably in Washington county. This may be correct, as his mother, who is said to be dying, lives in Bealsville, Washington county.

ALLEGHENY ROBBERIES.

Latest Reports from the Thieves' Paradise.

On Monday evening $35 in cash were stolen from a residence on North avenue, near Sandusky street.

Last evening a young man named Harry Graham, who is quite well known in Allegheny police circles, was captured while robbing the till in Frederick Leppert's meat shop on Beaver avenue, near Adams street. He was caught by Mr. Leppert, whereupon Harry turned and catching one of Mr. L's fingers in his mouth nearly bit it off. He was committed by Alderman Crist for a hearing.

A roll of cloth valued at about $50 was stolen from a clothing store on Ohio street, near Madison avenue, on Tuesday afternoon.

JENNIE EVANS.

Some Further Facts, and a few Corrections.

Mr. Evans, the father of the unfortunate girl who committed suicide Friday night, called at the GAZETTE office yesterday, and gave some further interesting particulars in regard to her. He went before Deputy Mayor King on Tuesday and swore to a statement, the main facts of which are as follows: That the girl was not driven from home. It was while she was living with her married sister, who lives in Allegheny, Mrs. Rowbottom, that she was seduced by a brother of her sister's husband, under promise of marriage. Shortly afterwards she left of her own accord, and was lost for two yeas. After she was found in this city, her father, brothers and sisters, and other relatives, did all in their power to persuade her to return home, but she steadily and persistently refused. She also showed a certificate of marriage to a man named Williams, with whom she was living, but it was discovered that this was bogus, and that she knew it to be such. Afterwards Williams deserted her, and she then went to live with Mrs. McKain, although her relatives still urged her to go back home.

She was buried from the residence of her brother-in-law, George Allingham, who resides in Lawrenceville, instead of from the residence of the Allegheny brother-in-law, Mr. Rowbottom.

TRADESMENS' INSTITUTE.

A Plan Proposed by the Special Committee by Which all Existing Difficulties Will be Settled.

Messrs. William Frew, M. W. Watson, Robert Dilworth, S. F. Owens, and Thomas N. Miller, the gentleman who were appointed a committee to settle the difficulties arising out of the late election of directors of the Tradesmens' Industrial Institute, met at the office of the Institute yesterday morning, and finally fixed upon a basis for the settlement of the disagreements. The recommendations made by the committee are:

First—The recognition of the Board of Directors reported by the officers of the late election as duly chosen in December, 1875.

Second—The confirmation of the contract made by the late board and its guarantors, and its fulfillment in good faith until its expiration in December, 1877.

Third—The filing of satisfactory bond by the guarantors to the amount of $50,000, stipulating for the delivery of the Exposition buildings, at the date mentioned, to the Tradesmens' Industrial Institute, free of all debts and in good condition.

The regular report of the committee will be presented at a special meeting soon to be called, and the paper will embrace the reasons leading the committee to make the recommendations. The gentlemen of the committee believe that the proposed plan is an eminently fair one, and that, if it be adopted and carried out, a bright future awaits the Institute enterprise.

FIRE COMMISSIONERS.

Meeting Last Night—Resignation of Acting Chief McIlroy.

The Board of Fire Commissioners met in regular session last night, Mr. Wilson in the chair.

Acting Chief McIlroy's report for February showed twenty fires and alarms during the month, with a total loss of $37,397. The largest fire was that at the flour mill of Voigt, Ortman & Spreen, South Side, on the 11th ult.; the loss was $33,000.

Some routine business of not sufficient importance to make public was transacted.

A communication from Acting Chief McIlroy was read, in which he resigned the position on account of it interfering with his private business. The resignation was accepted, on motion of Mr. Pitcairn, and the following adopted:

WHEREAS, Commissioner John H. McIlroy has been acting in the capacity of Chief Engineer for the past eight months, to the great inconvenience of his private business, and having been compelled to resign the position, therefore,

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board be and are hereby extended to Mr. McIlroy for his very satisfactory services as Acting Chief.

On motion of Mr. Pitcairn, Assistant Chief Samuel N. Evans was appointed Chief Engineer from the 15th inst., without increase of pay, until the annual election in May.

A resolution was offered but withdrawn, that Chief Evans appoint one member of the Department as his Assistant, without increase of pay, subject to the approval of the Board. The Board will meet on the 14th inst., to appoint an Assistant Chief.

Adjourned.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Cattle Being Shipped Through From Chicago to Philadelphia and New York Without Rest, Food or Water.

Yesterday afternoon Superintendent Street was informed that about one thousand head of cattle had just arrived at the East Liberty cattle yards from Chicago that had been on the cars since Monday (about two days and nights) without rest food or water, and were being reloaded for Philadelphia and New York immediately. He and Agent Dean took the first train and went out. On their arrival they were informed the report was true. Mr. Street notified the agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company not to reload the cattle until they had time for rest, feed and water, as humanity and the law required, which notices were disregarded. He then took the number of each car loaded, and caused the arrest of the owner's agent, and had him before Alderman Irwin of East Liberty. The accused waived a hearing and gave bond in the sum of one thousand dollars for a hearing on the 18th inst. The agent after his arrest asserted that different men had been shipping cattle from Chicago and St. Louis through to New York without rest or food almost weekly for the past year, and complained that it was unjust that he should be arrested for thus violating the law, and the others go free. Superintendent Street urged him to give the names of the man, and the proof needful for conviction, but he refused to do so. The officers of the Society intend to enforce the law on the score of humanity. Besides, four to five days without rest or food must make the cattle diseased, and the meat unfit for consumption.

Marion Harland in her new cook book "Breakfast, Luncheon and Tea," recommends the use of Prepared or Self Raising Flour in preference to Cream of Tartar and Soda or Expensive Baking Powder.

Tableaux Vivants at Library Hall.

Bisquic, Chocolate, Vanilla, Pistache, Ice Cream, Frozen Custard, and Lemon Water Ice (this evening) at Jacob B. Hubley & Co.'s, (first floor Library Hall building) 35 Penn avenue.

THE FIRST SKIRMISH.

Figuring Around Pittsburgh Finances.

The Investigation Yesterday—It is, for a Start, Quite Interesting—The Mayor Originates a Breeze—City Assessor Phelps as a Protestant—His Documentary Evidence—Have we a Flexible System of Valuations?—What Has Become of $20,000 Surplus Tax Collections.

The first session of the Legislative Committee at which any real work was done in the way of lifting the veil that hides from public understanding the financial affairs of Pittsburgh was held yesterday morning, in the Select Council chamber. A startling discovery, if it proves true, was made on the very threshold of the examination. The statement of Mayor McCarthy that more money has been collected from the people than was authorized by the appropriation ordinance, is one of much more than ordinary interest. The next step is to ascertain what became of that money. The committee was called to order at ten o'clock by Mr. Carson, the chairman. Mr. C. G. Foster acted as clerk. The other members present were Messrs. Miner, Graff, O'Neill, and Swan. At the suggestion of Mr. Robb, the Sergeant-at-Arms, Mr. Kettering stated that he had served subpœnas on City Assessor Phelps, City Attorney Bigelow and City Controller Snodgrass. He had been unable to find City Treasurer Magee. After making this report Mr. Robb stated that none of the witnesses were present. He then proceeded to interrogate the Sergeant-at-Arms. That official stated that City Assessor Phelps was engaged as clerk to the Board of Revision, and had asserted that he would not be able to appear before the committee for three or four weeks. City Attorney Bigelow asked where the committee were to meet, and as that had not been determined the information could not be imparted. Controller Snodgrass would not be in his office before noon, and he could not state whether or not he intended to obey the summons. He had not seen the City Treasurer.

IN A QUANDARY.

Judge Mellon suggested that the Sergeant-at-Arms call on Mr. Snodgrass and Mr. Bigelow and inform them of the place at which the committee was in session. It was desirable to prosecute the investigation in a regular manner and he thought it best to commence with the City Assessor, then take up the City Controller and follow with the Treasurer, after which private citizens would be placed on the stand. A foundation upon which to build would be established by the evidence of the officials. Mr. Carson inclined to the opinion that the committee had better act first upon the refusal of Assessor Phelps to appear, for he considered that gentleman's action tantamount to a refusal. Mr. Swan was averse to the use of harsh means at the commencement, and said the Assessor should be consulted as to what hour would be the most convenient for him to appear. Judge Mellon said his side of the case was driven to harsh measures until it was definitely ascertained that the witnesses refused to come before the committee. He had no doubt if it was found that such a state of facts existed the committee would not hesitate to use force. Mr. Carson expressed his willingness to exhaust moral suasion before using force, but if the former failed they would not hesitate to enforce the law, the provisions of which were very clear and fully able to meet the emergency.

THE MAYOR'S EVIDENCE.

After some further discussion it was decided to put Mayor McCarthy on the stand, instead of losing time while Phelps and others who were unable and unwilling to appear. The Mayor was sworn and Judge Mellon asked him if he knew the valuation and assessment for this year for city purposes. He replied that it was given out that the valuation is $120,000,000. "The ordinance providing for this is now before me for approval or disapproval. The City Assessor states that this year it is $127,000,000, but it is really about $140,000,000. The ordinance last year, which put the valuation at $127,000,000, when I knew it was $150,000,000. The effect of its passage was to raise a large sum over the amount appropriated by the ordinance; I cannot say where this surplus went, but suppose it went into the treasury. I have a memorandum from the Controller of the collected and uncollected taxes up to February 1st; it shows the assessment was greater than the appropriation ordinance called for; the actual effect was that the taxpayers were paying more money than they were aware of."

To Mr. Miner—The city has but one Assessor; the city valuation must agree with the county valuation; it would be difficult to figure up the exact tax rate at this time owing to the various kinds of taxes levied.

Judge Mellon—Mayor, can you tell us anything in regard to the taxes levied for the current year, and the amount of money appropriated?

Mayor M'Carthy—The appropriation ordinance is now in my hands, and I may state that I will certainly veto it, giving the reasons therefore in my message to Councils.

THE AQUEOUS BONDS.

Judge Mellon then explained that the Mayor knew a great deal about the water bond business, and suggested that the May

the extent of my means and ability to furnish what he desires. I have no time to fritter away on your committee, whose expenses I am informed are paid by persons who have constantly maligned and abused city officers for years. The action of your committee in advertising for sealed proposals for slanders which have been floating loosely about this city for years, under a promise of secrecy to those who might furnish them, was highly improper and purported with anything but judicial propriety and a non-partisan desire for information. Your committee in effect say that a man is to answer secret charges without knowing what they are or who are his accusers—a proceeding totally at variance with our Constitution and laws. With reference to the subject matter of the proposed investigation, to wit, water works and Penn avenue indebtedness, the subject was carefully investigated by the Finance Committee, in a long and tedious investigation, acting under authority of the provisions of the 24th section of the act of 1867, giving Councils the control of the finances and all the property real and personal of the city. This investigation was in the fall of 1873 and the winter of 1874, and since that time the management of the water works has been under the control and direction of the City Councils, whom I believe to be fully and entirely capable of judiciously managing the same. The improvements made under the Penn avenue act were made by officers entirely independent of the city government, but upon faith and credit of the city. The improvements have been mostly completed, and there is left to the city for the payment of the indebtedness thus incurred an asset in the shape of the property so improved. Any party aggrieved by said improvements has a remedy in a defense to the lien filed by the city. Any inquiry outside of the Courts in the interest of a special class is only calculated to damage the credit and assets of the city and increase the burden of the bulk of its taxpayers. Some discontented persons, some of whom are among those appearing before your committee, have always attacked the constitutionality of the Penn avenue act with a wish to saddle the whole of that burden on the general taxpayer. Your inquiry only tends to give color to their defenses on these liens when the city attempts to force collection. Your committee is of course aware of the opinion of Attorney General Dimmick to a committee similarly constituted during the Mackey investigation last September. That committee did what I apprehend your committee will do—made charges altogether at variance with facts, and from which officials could have no appeal. With great respect, I remain,

Very truly yours,
THOMAS H. PHELPS,
City Assessor.

AN INSULT.

Mr. Carson read as far as "sealed proposals for slanders," when he indignantly closed the paper and said that he declined to read it further, as it was an insult to the committee. He made a motion as though he was about to return it to Mr. Phelps, when Judge Mellon jumped up and quickly told him to retain it, which he did. Mr. Phelps said that with his protest on file he was ready to submit to an examination. Mr. Carson then administered the oath to him, emphasizing the most important words by the solemn and measured movement toward the witness of his index finger. Judge Mellon did the catechizing chiefly. In response to his interrogatories Mr. Phelps testified as follows:

THE EXTENT OF HIS KNOWLEDGE.

I cannot tell you the amount of the valuation of this city for taxable purposes for the present year, because it is not finished. Under the circumstances I cannot approximate it at all, for the reason that it is not in a condition to be approximated. The valuation last year in round numbers was about $165,000,000. I do not know upon what valuation the appropriation ordinance last year was based. There is nothing in my department that relates to the appropriation ordinance. Last year the Finance Committee, so far as I know, made their appropriation without knowing what the valuation would be. The committee did not, that I know of, apply to me for information. The county valuation last year was $174,000,000. The city valuation for 1875 was about the same as it was the year before. Mr. Phelps explained the method of fixing the valuation of city property. Mr. Robb handed to him Municipal Reports for 1873 and 1874, containing the reports of the City Assessor, and asked him to examine them and say whether or not they were correct. After looking at them the witness said they were, at the same time correcting his statement that the city valuation last year was $165,000,000, as he now remembered him that it was about $172,000,000, and he now remembered that to be correct. These reports Mr. Robb subsequently submitted as evidence.

DID YOU, OR DID YOU NOT?

Mr. Carson—Did you not write to Senator Anderson that the valuation this year would be $120,000,000?

Mr. Phelps—No, sir, I did not.

Mr. Carson—But I say you did. I read the letter.

Mr. Phelps—I wrote to Mr. Anderson that I didn't think the cash valuation of Pittsburgh this year would exceed $120,000,000, and that is my opinion still. I cannot state what the probable equalized valuation will be. The method of reaching the cash valuation is as follows: In October notices are sent out to the property holders to make returns of the value of their property. Such returns are made are filed in my office, and in cases where no returns are made I proceed to make the valuation myself from the best information that can be obtained. The Board of Revision then meets and equalizes the valuations in accordance with the provisions of the equalization ordinance. I never in a single instance altered any of the valuations.

Mr. Carson—If I wished to see the valuation of the property of my neighbor across the street would you permit me to look at the books?

Mr. Phelps—No sir; but I would give you a certified transcript of what you wished to see. During the first year I permitted persons to examine the books and found that in many instances the valuations had been altered by the assessors.

Mr. Carson—If you was to keep pen and ink away the parties could not make the changes.

Mr. Phelps—Some times there are as many as one hundred and fifty persons desiring to look over the books, and I have other duties to attend to instead of spending my time watching them.

Mr. Carson—Inasmuch as there are only thirty-six books, one hundred and fifty persons could not look over them at once.

THE SWORD OF SARCASM.

Additional questions were put to Mr. Phelps but they elicited nothing of importance. Judge Mellon made a speech to the committee in which he stigmatized as wholly false the statement in Mr. Phelps' protest that the members of the committee are paid by "persons who have maligned and abused officers." The Judge then drew from its sheath the sword of sarcasm and mercilessly cut right and left among the officials of City Hall. He said that whenever the people made an attempt to put a stop to the taxation that is being heaped upon them, these officers set up the cry that they are being maligned and abused, when the truth of it is that it is the people who are abused. The iron heel of the people is under the foot of these officers, and so long as they can it is the intention of the latter to keep it there. The speaker also denied that the committee was constituted for partisan purposes, and as proof of public sympathy he alleged that nearly every man who could be met upon the streets would, if interrogated, say that he believed in the untiring prosecution of the investigation, and as he walked forward he was applauded, and as he walked forward he was applauded. He then rehearsed what is already known along the meetings of Assessors that were held in the Court House to consider the question of raising assessments, and he spoke in anything but commendatory terms of the action of the County Commissioners in assuming themselves the responsibility of fixing individual valuations in cases where the Assessors declined to increase them. On this matter of an increase in valuations he said the officials of the South and county were of one purpose. The increasing of valuations hides excessive taxation. A tax of one mill on a valuation of $174,000,000 will produce as much as a levy of eight or nine mills on a valuation of $22,000,000. The Judge concluded his address by submitting the report of the County Controller for the year ending December 31, 1875, in which the valuation of the city is set down as follows:

Real Estate	$16,007,838
Personal Property	321,474
Occupation Tax	2,176,318
Total	$18,705,630

Also the report of the City Controller for the year ending December 31, 1873, when there were thirty-six wards, showing the following as the valuation then to be as follows:

Real Estate	$19,325,425
Personal Property	481,336
Occupation Tax	2,535,497
Total	$22,342,258

Also the report of the same official for the year ending December 31, 1874, when the wards were thirty-seven in number, exhibiting the valuation as follows:

Real Estate	$157,251,169
Personal Property	2,181,071
Occupation Tax	17,355,372
Total	$176,787,603

The speaker called attention to the enormous jump in the valuations from 1873 to 1874, and said that it didn't double merely, but it leaped eight or nine times. It was done, said he, by the method of division, subtraction and the other thing—silence. In 1873, during the session of the Constitutional Convention, it was developed in the discussion of the question relative to the limitation of the debt of cities that no method could be devised by which cunning assessors could be prevented from increasing the valuation of counties. The valuation once increased, the indebtedness could be increased in the same ratio.

HOW IT WAS DONE.

Mr. Mellon then rehearsed what is already known about the meetings of Assessors that were held in the Court House to consider the question of raising assessments, and he spoke in anything but commendatory terms of the action of the County Commissioners in assuming themselves the responsibility of fixing individual valuations in cases where the Assessors declined to increase them. On this matter of an increase in valuations he said the officials of the South and county were of one purpose. The increasing of valuations hides excessive taxation. A tax of one mill on a valuation of $174,000,000 will produce as much as a levy of eight or nine mills on a valuation of $22,000,000. The Judge concluded his address by submitting the report of the County Controller for the year ending December 31, 1875, in which the valuation of the city is set down as follows:

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Real Estate	$157,387,000
Personal Property	2,280,000
Occupation Tax	15,116,954
Total	$174,784,443

After a statement from the chairman that City Treasurer Magee and Solicitor Bigelow had signified their willingness to appear before the committee to-day and be questioned upon such topics as they are familiar with, the committee adjourned to meet at ten o'clock this morning.

A Surplus of $20,000 Collected—What Has Become of It?—Have we an Elastic Basis of Valuation?—An Interesting Interview With the Mayor.

A reporter of the GAZETTE called upon Mayor McCarthy yesterday afternoon in reference to his statement before the investigating committee that the result of basing the appropriation ordinance last year upon a less than the real valuation was the collection of a large surplus over the amount appropriated by the ordinance. As the writer understands the Mayor's evidence yesterday the ordinance levying taxes and making appropriations for 1875 was based upon a valuation of $127,000,000, and the taxes were collected on a valuation of $150,000,000. It is at once patent to the most ordinary mind that if such was the case the amount of taxes collected was much larger than the amount levied. The Mayor, as an illustration, instanced to our reporter the following:

THE CASE IN POINT.

The city, as it existed prior to the consolidation, is yet in debt. The law requires a tax levy sufficient to pay not only the interest on that indebtedness, but which will also raise a certain amount that must be applied to the extinguishment of that debt. That tax is known as old city special tax. For 1873 it was necessary to raise only $32,000, of which $25,000 was needed for the payment of interest and $7,000 to be placed in the Sinking Fund to pay off the debt. The old city special tax last year was, we believe, three mills, or three quarters of a mill upon the dollar. At any rate, there has already been collected for old city purposes $44,000, and the books show an uncollected balance of $4,000, which is good, making a total of $48,000, when only $32,000 were needed. The Mayor wants to know what has become of the difference of $16,000, and he proposes to find out if it can be done by mortal means. He also stated that the collections from the Lawrenceville special tax were nearly $4,000 greater than were estimated. The receipts were estimated by the ordinance at $3,25?. The actual receipts were nearly $8,000. The Mayor does not believe that any one is pocketing this surplus money, but he thinks it is being used to cover a deficiency which exists some where in the Municipal finances, and of which only a few are aware. He doesn't know where the deficiency is but he expressed his purpose to bring it to light if possible and let the people see it. On Monday the Mayor intends to send to Councils his veto of the appropriation ordinance for 1876, and it is likely, although he did not say so to our reporter, to at his message will contain a pretty extended ventilation of these matters.

AT THE LAST HOUR.

During the course of the evening the Mayor adverted to the manner in which Councils have been for several years past postponing almost until the very last day the passage of the appropriation ordinance. He said that no time is given him to make an examination into the matters contained in the bill, nor to ascertain the valuation upon which the taxes which he has to sign each month, when a special meeting of Select Council was called to consider the appropriation ordinance, Clerk Morrow directed the Messenger to call the Common branch to order at the same time, so that the bill could pass both branches on the same day. The order to the Messenger was revoked by some one who assumed the authority, and Common Council did not meet until February 28th. It adopted the bill on that day, and it was wholly out of the question for the Mayor to give it due and proper consideration, and, provided he wished to veto it, to return it to Councils in time to pass it over the veto, if they desired to. The law says the appropriation bill must be passed either in January or February. It was adopted on the 28th of the latter month, leaving the Mayor only two days in which to veto it in, and sign it in. The Legislature will have to be appealed to now for authority to levy and collect taxes for city purposes for 1876. Councils have commenced, but have begotten the power of Councils to pass the ordinance over the Mayor's veto, even if they were inclined to do so.

It is also said that it was the intention to return to the old method in voting last year of having two bases of valuation, one for the assessment of taxes and another for their collection. The ordinance for 1876 levied the taxes on a basis of $129,000,000, and it is said the real valuation will amount to $150,000,000.

These are very interesting matters, and the Mayor's veto will be eagerly watched for.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Record of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

U. S. District Court.

(Before Judge McCandless.)

The United States vs. a barrel of whisky owned by Moss & Fox. Verdict for plaintiff.

James Darrenger, of Pittston, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. The usual order of reference was made.

National Iron Company, bankrupts, Monitour county. Rule granted on creditors to show cause why assignee should not have authority to settle certain claims, returnable on the 24th inst.

James Rutherford, bankrupt, Allegheny city. Composition meeting ordered before Register Shafer on the 22d inst.

McKnight, Duncan & Co., bankrupts, Pittsburgh. Petition of George Duncan for discharge presented and order made for final hearing before Register Harper.

Charles Cummings, bankrupt, Allegheny city. Meeting of creditors to inquire whether composition has been properly passed.

Daniel W. Evans, debtor. Composition proceedings confirmed absolutely.

Wm. Langdon, bankrupt, Allegheny City. Composition meeting ordered before Register Shafer, on the 21st.

Blackmore, Nelson & Co., bankrupts' Pittsburgh. Report of the sale of real estate confirmed *nisi*.

D. A. McDonald, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Restraining order against J. P. Smith & Co., dissolved.

Claudius Brutus Seymore, bankrupt, Venango county, and Tom T. Ewings, of Pittsburgh, each filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. The former was referred to Register Rogers and the latter to Register Harper.

Common Pleas No. 1.

(Before Judges Stowe and Collier.)

John B. Sheriff, for use, vs. Robert M. Elliott. Jury out.

Wm. Jackson vs. J. A. McKee & Son; verdict for defendant.

M. B. Diamond vs. Hugh Diamond et al. Action in ejectment. On trial.

Trial List for To-day.

Price et al. vs. Reed.
Hanna vs. Frazier.
Walter vs. Woods.
Same vs. Brown.
Field et al. vs. Mulholland.
Wirtz vs. The Allegheny Valley Railroad Company.
Teutsch vs. Huffnagle.
Hartford vs. Duncan.
Taylor et al. vs. Vetter.
Same vs. Smith.
Marx et al. vs. Bernstein.
Same vs. Hare.
McFadden vs. Chamberlain.
The Liberty Improvement Bank vs. B. E. Miller.
Same vs. Kelley.
Kohen vs. McKallip.

Common Pleas No. 2.

(Before Judges Ewing and White.)

Paxton Bros. vs Irwin & Dixon. Action to recover for meat sold. Verdict for plaintiff for $396.72.

Edward Cramer vs. John Ray. Plaintiff took a non suit.

Joseph Mossman vs. C. Wilhelm et ux. Action in ejectment. On trial.

H. Sutmeyer & Co. vs. Aaron French. Action to recover on a lease for which the defendant was surety. Verdict for plaintiffs for $1,572.44.

A motion was made for a new trial in the case of Wm. Andrews vs. George Warner *et parte* defendant.

In the case of John Ripper vs. Isaac Crown reported previously, a verdict was rendered for plaintiff in the sum of $865.25.

William Kroegher vs. The Humboldt Fire Insurance Company of Allegheny City. An action to recover on a policy. On trial before Judge White.

Trial List for To-day.

Da vis vs. McGinley, executors.
City of Allegheny vs. Lindsey & McCutcheon.
Marks et al. vs. Burd.
McKay vs. Welsh et al.
Tress for use vs. Fath.
Champ vs. Barr.
Bisfeit vs. McMullen.
Brutueine et al. vs. Crystal Glass Co.
Kleber Bros. vs. Hinchshaw et al.
Eaton & Co. vs. McKuffer.
Sultz vs. Hartzmeyer et al.
Lake Shore B. Co. vs Graff & Co.
Culbertson vs. Benton et al.

Criminal Court.

(Before Judge Kirkpatrick.)

Louisa Daubman, indicted for perjury, was acquitted, but directed to pay costs.

Charles Steinhauser, same charge and record as above.

Margaret Dunn plead guilty to a charge of larceny, and was sentenced to the Work House for one year.

Daniel Wagner was convicted of larceny, and sentenced to the Work House for six months.

David B. Hunt was acquitted of a charge of larceny.

Adolphus Burkhardt was acquitted of a charge of larceny.

Josephine Reynolds *alias* Josie Mansfield, was acquitted of a charge of assault and battery.

Wm. Fairfax, indicted for larceny, plead guilty, and was sentenced to the Work House for one year.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. George Wilson, indicted for mayhem, on oath of Edward S. Wright, was disposed of. The defendant was an inmate of the Western Penitentiary and made an assault on John Lawville, a fellow prisoner, during which the act charged was committed. The full particulars of the affair were given when they occurred. The defendant was found guilty and sentenced to the Penitentiary for two years.

John Young, John Miller, Alexander Killien and James Johnston, indicted for assault with intent to commit a larceny, on oath of Mary Meyers, were acquitted and the costs divided between the prosecutor and the defendants.

Trial List for To-Day.

Commonwealth vs.
James Nunan, H. & C. Scholten,
D. Scholten, Nelson H. Boyd,
Chas. Cummings, Annie Murray,
Jesse Noble, H. Bermington,
Annie Dodds, J. Reynolds,
Martin Farrell, Jacob Gass et al,
Evan Beedle, Wm. Quinn,
A. J. Scott.

Court Brevities.

A CERTIFIED copy of the proceedings in the Common Pleas Court in the "Two Orphans' case was filed in the U. S. Circuit Court yesterday, and a rule granted on Messrs. Shook and Palmer to show cause why the injunction should not be dissolved. The case will be heard on Saturday.

In the Criminal Court yesterday, John Lawville, the Penitentiary prisoner who had a piece of his ear bitten off a few days ago, by a fellow prisoner, testified when the case was called that he was serving a sentence in the Penitentiary for his crime. He said there was a charge of larceny or something or other against him, but it wasn't proven, and he was just sent up sixteen months on suspicion.

The Criminal Court yesterday the jury in the case of the Commonwealth vs. John Young, John Miller, James Johnson and Alexander Killien, indicted for assault and battery with intent to commit a felony, turned in a verdict of not guilty, and divided the costs between the prosecutor and defendants. The evidence so clearly established the guilt of three of the parties that Judge Kirkpatrick reprimanded the jury severely, telling them that the verdict was an extraordinary one, and he didn't see by what means they reached such a conclusion. Extraordinary verdicts of petit juries in the Criminal Court have been so frequent during the past few months, however, that they have almost ceased to excite any astonishment.

LATEST RIVER NEWS.

WHEELING, March 8, 1876.

River nine feet three inches, and rising. Raining.

BROWNSVILLE, March 8, 1876.

River eight feet one inch, and falling. Weather cloudy.

OIL CITY, March 8, 1876.

River seven feet six inches, and rising. Weather stormy.

RICE'S LANDING, March 8, 1876.

River five feet eight inches, and stationary. Weather cloudy.

PARKER'S LANDING, March 8, 1876.

River six feet ten inches, and rising. Weather clear and cold.

ST. LOUIS, March 8, 1876.

Arrived—Colossal, Bayard and City of Vicksburg, Vicksburg; Lee and Boyd, Peoria, Bee and barges and Sam Brown, Cairo. Departed—Bee and barges, New Orleans; Boyd and Lee, Peoria; Grand Tower, Memphis; Bayard, Burlington; Fanny Lewis, Lexington. River risen 3 inches and rising. Clear, partially cloudy and warm.

EVANSVILLE, March 8, 1876.

Clear during the forenoon; now cloudy; signs of rain; mercury 32 to 54; wind from the east. River 14 3-10 feet on the gauge and swelling. Down—Chas. B. Church, 7 P. M.; Fawn, 10. Up—George Roberts, 7 A. M.; Pat Cleburn, 1.30 P. M. Business dull.

LOUISVILLE, March 8, 1876.

Warm and clear. Departed—J. D. Parker, U. P. Schenck and Chas. Morgan, Cincinnati; Mary Houston, New Orleans; Coal Hill, St. Louis; John A. Wood, Pittsburgh; John A. Rhoads, St. Louis; Fearless, Pittsburgh. River 8 feet 8 inches in canal.

CINCINNATI, March 8, 1876.

River 17 feet 8 inches; falling. Fair and pleasant. Arrived—Chas. Morgan and U. P. Schenck, New Orleans; J. D. Parker, Memphis. Departed—Glasgow, Evansville; Andy Baum, Memphis; Susie Silver, New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 8, 1876.

Clear. Arrived—Commonwealth, St. Louis, yesterday; Thompson Dean, Memphis. Departed—Sterlock, Cincinnati; James Howard, St. Louis, the latter yesterday.

MEMPHIS, March 8, 1876.

The river fell 14 inches. Clear and pleasant. Departed—Angusta, White River; Keystone and Atlantic, with tows, last night, New Orleans.

LITTLE ROCK, March 8, 1876.

Clear and pleasant. River 6 feet 10 inches; rising. Departed—Pine Bluff, for below.

NASHVILLE, March 8, 1876.

River stationary; 4½ feet on shoals. Departed—B. H. Cook, Salina and T. T. Hillman, Cairo.

G. W. Dithridge & Co.

We ask the attention of our readers to the card, in another column, of Messrs. G. W. Dithridge & Co., who are extensively engaged in the manufacture of packing boxes, of which they make to order all sizes and grades, and also keep on hand and cut to order all kinds of bill stuff, weatherboarding, flooring, &c. A personal knowledge of the parties composing this firm enables us to endorse their business qualities and commend them to all those who may need their manufactures as in all respects worthy their patronage.

We Are Now Selling

Our large and elegant stock of German Student, Fancy Parlor, Dining Room and Hall Lamps, chandeliers of all styles, brackets and side lights, lanterns of all descriptions at cost. We make the fittings for parties who are dissatisfied with exorbitant gas bills, and put lamps for burning oil in place of gas. This is an excellent opportunity to purchase cheap. Call and see us.

E. D. WEYBURN & CO.
99 Smithfield street,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Coughs.—A Medicinal Preparation in the form of a *lozenge* is the most convenient. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" allay irritation which induces coughing, giving relief in Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Influenza, Consumption and Asthmatic complaints. TUH-S.

HOMŒOPATHIC.

Medicines and Publications

The only place to get reliable and pure Homœopathic Preparations is at George W Backofen's, No. 161 Smithfield street, above Sixth avenue.

Wine, Ale and Beer Glasses,

in great variety, at E. D. Weyburn & Co., 99 Smithfield street.

Advertised Letters---Official List.

List of Letters Remaining in the Postoffice, at Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, Pa., on Wednesday, March 8, 1876.

To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for advertised letters, giving the date of the list.

If not called for within four weeks they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

Free delivery of Letters by CARRIERS, at the residences of the owner, may be secured by observing the following rules:

1.—Direct Letters plainly to the street and number, as well as the Postoffice and State.

2.—Head Letters with the writer's POSTOFFICE and STATE, STREET and NUMBER, sign them plainly with full name, and request that answer be directed accordingly.

A request for the return of a Letter to address, if unclaimed within thirty days or less, written or printed with the writer's NAME, POSTOFFICE and STATE, across the left hand end of the envelope, on the face side, will be complied with. Letters bearing such endorsement will be returned to the writers thereof without additional charge.—See Sec. 8, Law of 1863.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, Wednesday, March 8, 1876.

LADIES' LIST.

Anderson A W
Ash Aggie
Auer Barbara
Banks Mollie
Barry Amelia
Battista Pettite
Belcher Mrs
Bingham Emma
Bonner Mrs W J
Bowman Mrs
Brattin Mrs K
Brown Annie E (for)
Childs Mrs
Cloges Nannie L
Crea Mrs A (2)
Denning Sarah
Duffy Mrs C
Eaton Anna
Eden Miss A
Egelston Mrs E
Evans Melissa
Farrell Kate
Flecus Miss M
Flaherty Miss M
Floyd Mrs M
Foster M C
Freeman Fannie
French Mary
Friel Mary E
Gable M J (3)
Garrette Mary
Garrison Mrs Oliver
Gilbert Agnes
Gillespie Alice
GlessoncampMrs Fannie
Goldie Jos
Glen J
Graham D (for)
Graham James
Green James
Greenough Jas
Greenigan G
Griffin J
Hall H
Haney E H
Hanling D S
Harrington D
Heathcote F
Heiser L
Hep